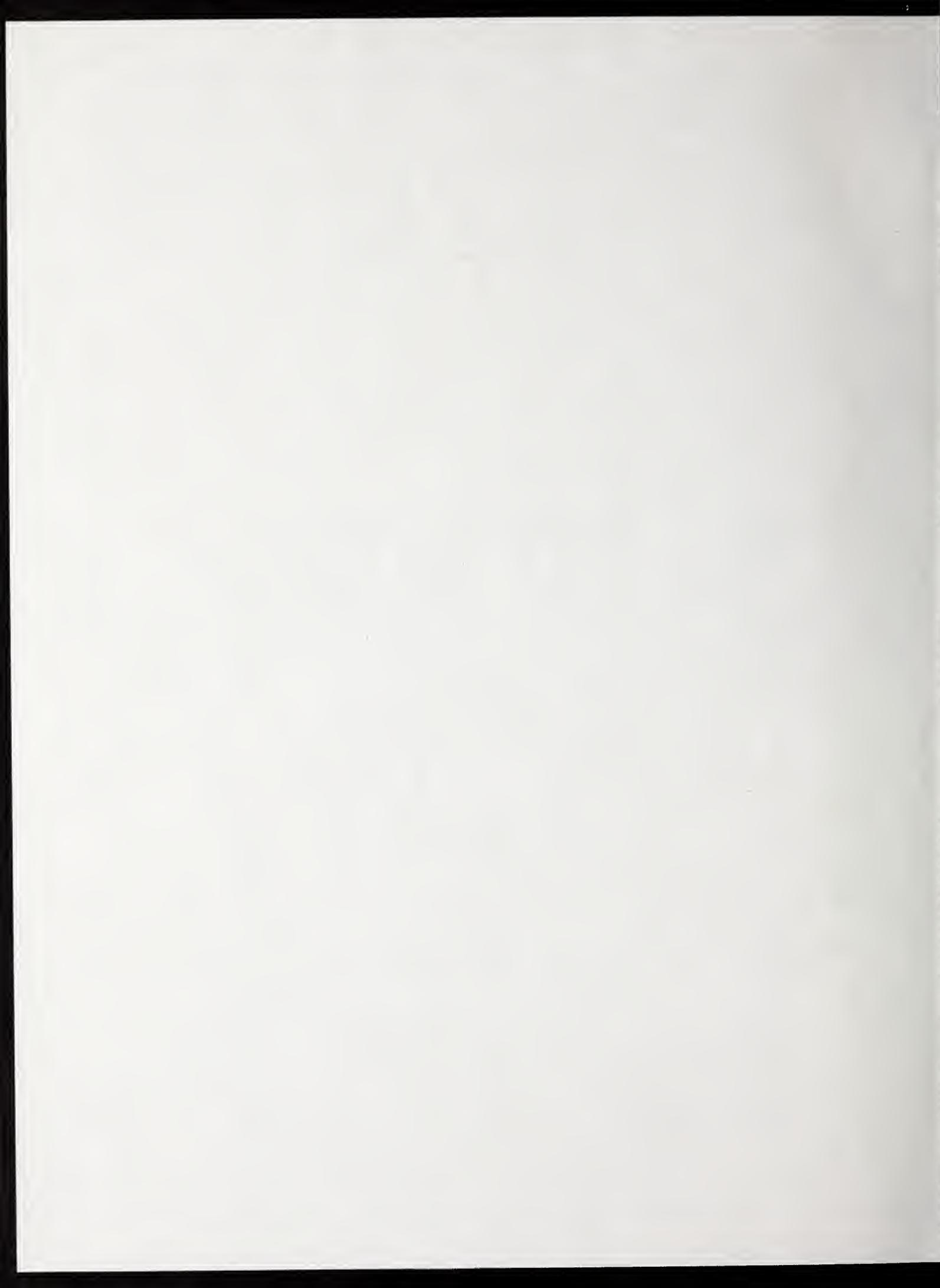


Other States

Tennessee

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

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THE HERMITAGE

Home of General Andrew Jackson
Near Nashville, Tennessee, U. S. A.



UNDER MANAGEMENT OF
The Ladies' Hermitage Association

ORIGINALLY COMPILED BY MRS. MARY C. DORRIS
REVISED AUGUST 1, 1927, BY
MRS. JAMES S. FRAZER, REGENT; MRS. REAU E. FOLK, SECRETARY

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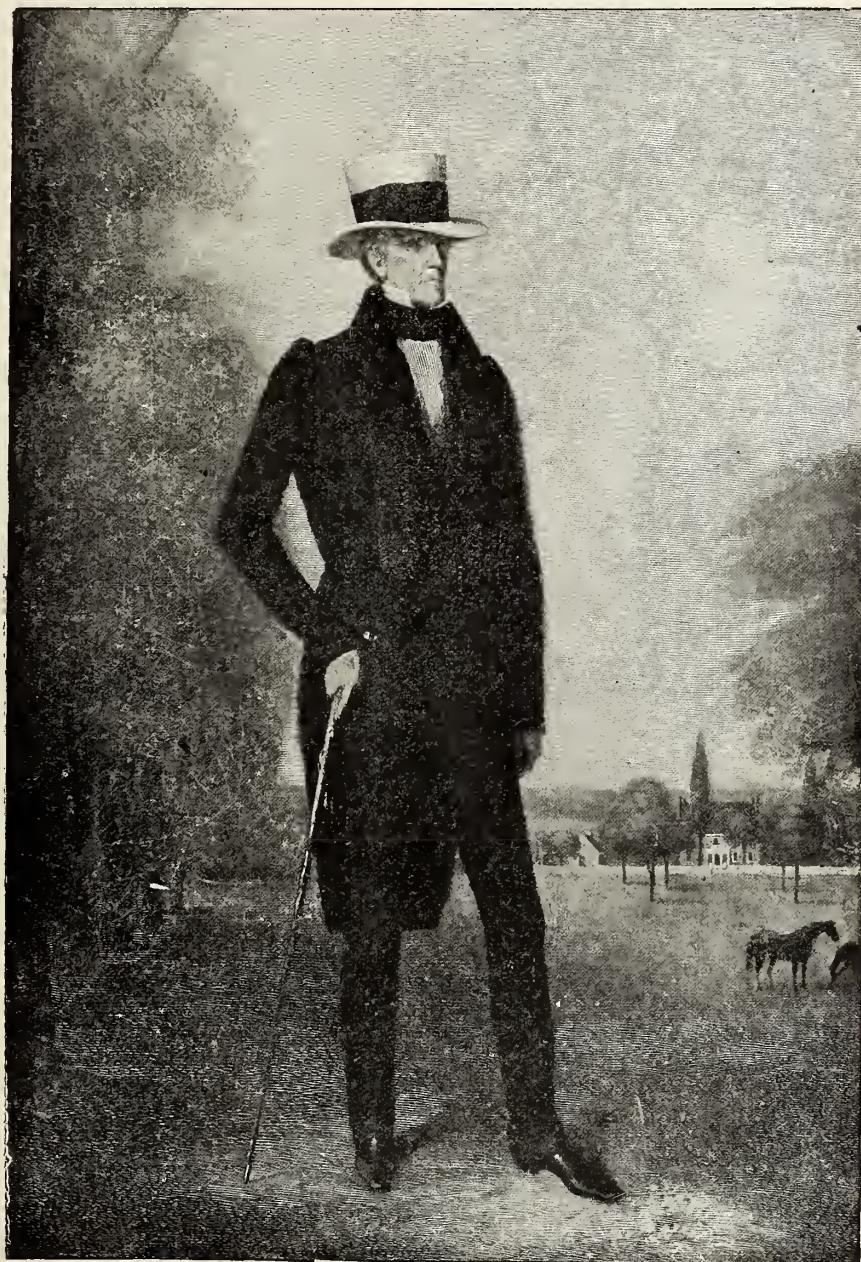
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—
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ANDREW JACKSON AT THE HERMITAGE

BOOKS IN TENNESSEE STATE LIBRARY ON
ANDREW JACKSON

Author.	Title.	Date of Publication.
Auburn	Life of Andrew Jackson.....	1845
Bassett, John Spencer	Vol. I. Correspondence of Andrew Jackson	1926
Bassett, J. S.....	Life of Andrew Jackson.....	1911
Bowers, C. G.....	Party Battles of the Jackson Period..	1922
Brady, C. T.....	True Andrew Jackson	1906
Brown, W. G.....	Andrew Jackson	1900
Buell, A. C.....	History of Andrew Jackson.....	1904
Cobbett, Wm.....	Life of Andrew Jackson.....	1834
Colyar, A. C.....	Life and Times of Andrew Jackson...	1904
Dusenberry, B. M.....	Monument to the Memory of Andrew Jackson	1848
Eaton, J. H.....	Life of Andrew Jackson.....	1824
Freeman (Snelling, W. J.)	Life and Actions of Andrew Jackson..	1831
Frost, Jno.....	Pictorial Life of Andrew Jackson....	1847
Gentlemen of the Baltimore Bar	Some Accounts of General Jackson....	1828
Goodwin, P. A.....	Biography of Andrew Jackson.....	1832
Headley, J. T.....	Lives of Winfield Scott and Andrew Jackson	1852
Heiskell, S. G.....	Andrew Jackson and Early Tennessee History	1920
Irelan, J. R.....	Life, Administration and Times of Andrew Jackson	1897
Jenkins, J. S.....	Life and Public Services of General Andrew Jackson	1880
May, R.....	Political Sketch of Eight Years in Washington	1839
McDonald, Wm.....	Jacksonian Democracy	1906
Ogg, F. A.....	Reign of Andrew Jackson	1921
Parton, James	Life of Andrew Jackson.....	1860
Peck, C. H.....	Jacksonian Epoch	1899
Smith, J. D. C.....	Memoirs of Andrew Jackson.....	1828
Sumner, W. G.....	Andrew Jackson	1882
Tazewell, L. W.....	Review of Proclamation of Andrew Jackson	1832
Thorpe, F. N.....	Statesmanship of Andrew Jackson....	1909
Waldo, S. P.....	Memoirs of Andrew Jackson.....	1819
Walker, A.....	Jackson and New Orleans.....	1856
Watson, T. E.....	Life and Times of Andrew Jackson....	1917
	..... Addresses on the Presentation of the Sword of General Andrew Jackson to The Congress of the U. S.....	1855
	..... Complete Memoirs of Andrew Jackson.	1878
	..... Jackson Wreath	1829
	..... Life of Andrew Jackson.....	1845
	..... Messages of General Andrew Jackson..	1837
	..... Political Mirror or Review of Jacksonism	1835

In addition to the above books, the State Library has many valuable rare, and out-of-print pamphlets on General Jackson.



ANDREW JACKSON



MRS. ANDREW JACKSON

ANDREW JACKSON

(Compiled by Mr. Reau E. Folk)

Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, gave the name "Hermitage" to his home. In his inspiring memory it is preserved.

YOUTH

Andrew Jackson was of Scotch-Irish lineage. His parents were of the rugged pioneer type that throughout America laid the foundation of a great republic. He was born on March 15th, 1767, in what was known as the Waxhaws Settlement, near the line between North and South Carolina. There has been some dispute as to which of the two States could claim him. Authorities appear to have definitely settled that at the time of his nativity the Waxhaws Settlement constituted a part of South Carolina, but that now Jackson's birth site is comprehended in Union County, North Carolina.

Andrew Jackson's father, for whom he was named, died several days before he was born. His mother, Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson, to whom tribute should be paid as a truly remarkable woman, heroically met the hard situation of rearing and educating her three small sons. Young Andrew was nourished in the Revolutionary sentiment, which was rife in the late sixties and early seventies, bursting into flame in

1775. He and his mother and brothers were patriots from the inception of the Revolutionary movement. These fires of patriotism in the Waxhaws were fanned by the fact that there was much Tory sentiment. When in August, 1776, a newspaper reached the Waxhaws carrying the Declaration of Independence young Andrew Jackson, then in his tenth year, was called upon to read it to an assemblage. In 1781, at the age of fourteen, he enlisted with the South Carolina forces and was later made prisoner and struck down by a sword in the hands of a British officer whose boots he refused to black. His two brothers also enlisted in the war and gave up their lives. His mother, as a result of a mission of service to Charleston to nurse prisoners from the Waxhaws there on shipboard, contracted yellow fever and died. At the successful end of the struggle of the Colonies young Andrew Jackson, in his fifteenth year, emaciated from desperate prison illness, found himself alone in the world, an orphan of the Revolution.

EARLY CAREER

After completing his schooling, young Jackson began the study of law. In 1786 he was licensed at Salisbury, N. C., and soon went to Jonesboro, now in Washington County, Tenn., then in North Carolina. After a brief career at Jonesboro he received an appointment as U. S. Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina with headquarters at Nashville. He reached Nashville in 1788. He took an active part in public affairs and was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of Tennessee. In 1796, when Tennessee was admitted to the Union, he was chosen as the first Representative of the new state to Congress. A year later he was appointed to the United States Senate, and after a short service he resigned and subsequently became a member of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, holding this position until 1804 when he resigned to devote himself to personal affairs.

MILITARY

Andrew Jackson was Major-General of Tennessee Militia from 1798 to 1814. It was in the War of 1812 that Jackson became a national figure. This war was the inevitable sequence

of the Revolutionary War. It was occasioned by the conduct of England in blockading our ports, impressing into her service seamen from our ships, and by other acts of tyranny intolerable to a free people. It has been called in apt phraseology the War OF American independence in contra-distinction to the revolution, which was FOR American independence. Andrew Jackson, as Major-General of Tennessee Militia, threw himself into the conflict. He inaugurated a campaign against the Creek Indians, who, allied with the British, had been stirred to deeds of atrocity, the most revolting of which was the massacre at Fort Mimms, Alabama, on August 30, 1813. After a series of smaller engagements General Jackson finally, on March 27, 1814, overwhelmingly defeated and crushed the Creek Indians at the Great Horseshoe Bend. Two months later—May 31st—General Jackson was made Major-General of the United States Army, with command of the Southern and Western Divisions.

NEW ORLEANS

He organized the defense of New Orleans against the advance of the British under Sir Edward Pakenham, and on January 8, 1815, he achieved a great victory over the enemy in what is known as the Battle of New Orleans, this victory being one of the outstanding events in the annals of our nation. While, of course, it was not known on either side at the time this battle was fought, the treaty of peace had been agreed upon two weeks previously by the Commissioners of this country and of Great Britain at a meeting at Ghent, Belgium. The treaty was signed December 24, 1814, and reached this country February 11, 1815, and was ratified by Congress six days later.

But, while the remarkable victory of General Jackson, with less than six thousand raw troops, over Pakenham, with fifteen thousand seasoned veterans, did not have an immediate bearing upon the peace treaty concluding the war known as that of 1812, it added very much to the lustre of American arms, thus affording an object lesson which, beyond peradventure, minimized the danger of future wars with Great Britain and other powers.

The effect of the great victory at New Orleans on the country was to create a wave of enthusiasm and praise-giving. One direct result was the obviation of the difficulties which the Madison Administration was encountering in making ar-

rangements for the financing of the current debts occasioned by the war. The powerful opposition was stilled and the Government financial program easily put into effect.

The Battle of New Orleans further saved us from the humiliation which would have ensued as a result of the capture of one of our great ports and cities, and also saved us the unthinkable horrors that many of the British soldiers manifestly had in mind to inflict, for when the Red Coats were marshaled at five o'clock on the morning of January 8th, it is said that in at least one command "Booty and Beauty" was given as the parole and countersign of the day, and a "plentiful dinner" in New Orleans promised.

But—Jackson and his Americans stood in the way.

With a realization that upon him and his largely outnumbered forces depended the fate of a city and the honor of the nation, he took no unnecessary chances, but entrenched across the path which the enemy must travel to get to the city. He grimly and silently waited until the invaders were within three hundred yards and then down the line went the word, "Fire!"

Forty cannons, charged with grape, canister and musket balls, mowed lanes in the ranks of the advancing Red Coats. The riflemen from Tennessee and Kentucky, with rarely erring aim, picked off those who survived the artillery. The British trained veterans were staggered and amazed by the destructive fire, but fought bravely. Pakenham led a charge and fell; Gibbs, second in command, suffered the same fate; Keane, the third in command, took up the charge and was desperately wounded. At eight o'clock the forces, which three hours before had gaily moved forward in anticipation of revelry at a city's expense, retired, beaten, shattered, more than decimated. One historian has said it was the first time in a thousand years that a British line had been broken.

Some of his officers were anxious to give pursuit, but General Jackson was too wise to risk such a venture through the treacherous swamps, and then, too, the consequences of failure were too momentous. The remnants of the once boasted British army, on January 27th, took to their ships and left our shores forever.

When General Jackson commenced organizing for the defense of New Orleans, he found it necessary to put the city

under martial law. This was irksome to the civil authorities and resented by many of them. The people were very indignant at the slights some of these civil officials sought to put upon General Jackson. A seditious document appeared attacking Jackson, which was calculated to produce disaffection in the army. General Jackson caused the arrest of the author and his trial by martial law. Judge Domenick A. Hall, Federal Judge for Louisiana, issued a writ of habeas corpus for the offender. General Jackson considered this a violation of martial law and ordered the arrest of the Judge and his expulsion beyond the limits of the city. When military law was revoked, Judge Hall returned and issued a writ requiring General Jackson to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. General Jackson cheerfully obeyed the summons, and in citizen's dress entered the courtroom, which was crowded in anticipation of his appearance. He had almost reached the bar before he was recognized. He was greeted by huzzahs from a thousand voices. The Judge was manifestly alarmed. General Jackson stepped upon a bench, procured silence, and then, turning to the trembling Judge, said: "There is no danger here—there shall be none. The same hand that protected this city from the outrage by invaders of the country will shield and protect this court or perish in the effort. Proceed with your sentence." The agitated Judge pronounced him guilty of contempt of court and fined him \$1,000. This action was greeted by a storm of hisses. General Jackson immediately drew his check for the amount, handed it to the marshal and made his way to the door. The people were intensely excited. They lifted the hero to their shoulders and bore him to the street, and there an immense additional throng set up a shout which is said to have blanched the cheek of the Judge Hall. General Jackson was placed in a carriage, from which the horses were taken so that the people themselves could pull the conveyance. He was carried to his lodgings, where he made an address urging his admirers to show their appreciation of liberty and the blessings of a free government by a willing submission to the authorities of their country. Meanwhile one thousand dollars had been quickly collected by voluntary subscriptions and placed to Jackson's credit. The General politely refused to accept it and begged his friends to

distribute it among the relatives of the men who had fallen in the city's protection.

In 1843 Congress refunded this fine with interest, the total being \$2,700.

INTERIM

In 1817 General Jackson conducted a successful campaign against the Seminole Indians. His operations carried him into Spanish territory and international trouble was feared. It, however, happily resulted in the cession by Spain to us of Florida. General Jackson was appointed Governor of this territory, but after a brief service resigned and returned to the Hermitage.

In 1823-24 General Jackson again represented Tennessee in the United States Senate. In 1824 he was a candidate for President of the United States and received a plurality of the votes in the electoral college, but no candidate having received a majority, under the Constitution the election went to the House of Representatives, where John Quincy Adams was chosen.

THE PRESIDENT

In 1828 General Jackson was elected President, after a campaign marked by much bitterness. He received 178 electoral votes, and John Quincy Adams 83. In 1832 he was overwhelmingly re-elected, receiving 219 electoral votes. Henry Clay received 49, John Floyd 11, and William Wirt 7.

His administrations were the first to be classed as "Democratic." Those of Washington and John Adams were known as "Federal," those of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams as "Democratic-Republican."

General Jackson's two administrations were marked by the force and power of his great personality. One of his memorable achievements was his prompt and effective dissipation of the cloud that hung over the Union when South Carolina sought to nullify the Tariff Act, which her citizens claimed was oppressive. President Jackson's great proclamation in this crisis electrified the nation. South Carolina repealed the nullification act. Another outstanding feature of President Jackson's administrations was his veto of the act passed by Con-

gress to recharter the United States Bank. Congress declined to pass the bill over his veto, and the Bank went out of existence as a Federal institution at the expiration of its twenty-year charter in 1836. President Jackson, by direct instruction in October, 1833, caused the removal of the Government's deposits from the U. S. Bank. This led to the establishment of the sub-treasury system, by which the Government became the custodian of its own money and disbursed it in accordance with specific appropriations by Congress. The removal of these deposits from the U. S. Bank created a great furor. It was resented by the Bank and its friends. The U. S. Bank, operating under charter from Congress, was undoubtedly a strong political factor. It was the head of what was called the money power, and represented an opposition so strong that no public man in America, save Andrew Jackson, could have overcome it. An adverse Senate, under the leadership of Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, adopted a resolution March, 1834, censuring the President for the removal of the public moneys from the U. S. Bank. This resolution provoked great resentment among the followers of Jackson throughout the country. Many States, through their Legislatures, instructed their Senators to vote to expunge the unwarranted resolution from the Senate records. On January 16, 1837, after a prolonged debate, in which Clay, Calhoun, and Webster sought to stem the tide, a majority of the Senate voted to strike from the record the offensive resolution. Then and there the journal of June, 1834, was produced and the Senate's Secretary drew heavy ink lines around the resolution, and wrote across the face thereof the words, "Expunged by order of the Senate."

In December, 1834, President Jackson announced the extinguishment of the public debt.

In 1835, one Richard Lawrence, afterwards pronounced insane, attempted to assassinate President Jackson on the steps of the Capitol. The brave-hearted President rushed upon his assailant with uplifted cane, exclaiming: "Let me get to him, gentlemen; I am not afraid." He did not desist until the would-be assassin was overpowered.

March 4, 1837, General Jackson ended his notable administration as Chief Magistrate, leaving a Government practically free from debt and the country in a highly prosperous condi-

tion. He retired to his beloved Hermitage, which became a mecca for the leaders of his party. He continued to exercise a potential influence upon the affairs of the nation until his death, June 8, 1845.

The direction which Andrew Jackson gave to our national life and the marked impress he made upon it are still manifest. In every crisis his memory has been, and is still being, invoked as an inspiration to courage, honesty, and patriotism.

DOMESTIC

General Jackson's wife was Rachel Donelson. She first contracted a marriage with Lewis Robards, who lived in the territory of Kentucky, then under the jurisdiction of Virginia. The marriage was not a happy one and she returned to her parental home near Nashville. Robards presented a petition for divorce to the Legislature of Virginia, alleging desertion. At that time Legislatures passed upon and granted divorces. The news came in 1791 that the divorce had been granted. Later in the year Jackson and Mrs. Robards were married. It subsequently developed that the Virginia Legislature had not granted the divorce outright, but had authorized a court in the Kentucky territory to do so upon hearing of the facts. The divorce was not made effective until 1794. Immediately thereafter Jackson and his wife were remarried. While this irregularity was without intent on the part of either, it was in after years used as the basis of attack upon Jackson by his political enemies, being especially stressed by them in the acrimonious campaign of 1828. These attacks were met by a plain statement of the facts to the country by Judge Overton, General Jackson's close friend and one time law partner.

The attacks gave deep distress to Mrs. Jackson, who was a truly good and noble woman and greatly beloved by all who knew her. One of the outstanding features of General Jackson's life was his tender devotion to her. After her death this devotion continued to her memory until he was laid by her side. It was given beautiful expression in the epitaph which he himself wrote and which is carved upon her tomb in the Hermitage garden. No student of Jackson should fail to read and re-read this epitaph.

Mrs. Jackson died in December, 1828, just after her hus-

band's election to the Presidency. As he sat at her bier, he said: "What are all the world and its honors to me since she is taken from me?"

A great demonstration planned in Nashville in celebration of Jackson's election was cancelled on account of Mrs. Jackson's death.

General and Mrs. Jackson had no children. In 1809 they adopted the infant son of Sevren Donelson, brother of Mrs. Jackson, and named him Andrew Jackson, Jr. He bore that name and became heir to all the estate.

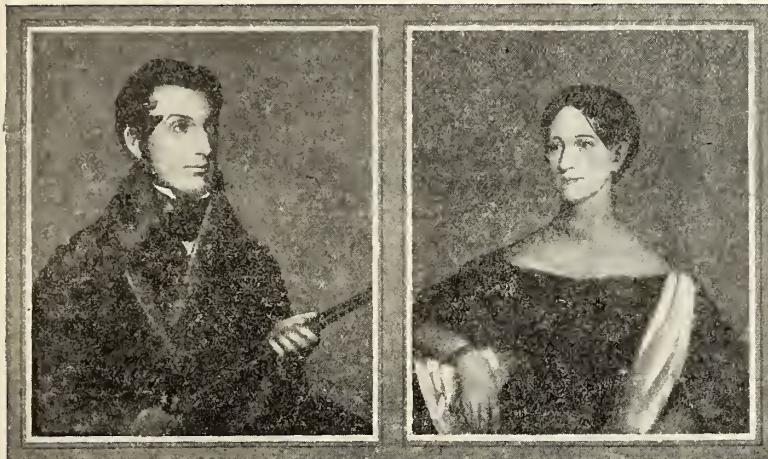
THE DUEL WITH DICKINSON

The duel between General Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson, in which the latter lost his life, occurred May 30, 1806. Historians commonly agree that the feeling between the two men had its inception in remarks made by Dickinson concerning Jackson's marriage. Dickinson was reputed to have said that Jackson was entitled to great military honors because he had captured another man's wife. Jackson taxed Dickinson with having made that statement and Dickinson apologized saying he must have been in his cups at this time. While the incident thus passed, it is manifest that a spirit of animosity was engendered between the two. Being gentlemen, both were adverse to predicing a duel or a fight upon a woman's name. The duel had its ostensible origin in a projected horse race which did not materialize. In 1805 Jackson was the owner of a celebrated horse Truxton, and in the autumn of that year a match was arranged between Truxton and Plowboy, a horse owned by Captain James Ervin, father-in-law of Charles Dickinson. The stakes were \$2,000 with a provision for a forfeit of \$800 should either horse fail to appear. Before the race Plowboy went lame and was withdrawn, Captain Ervin paying the stipulated forfeit in certain notes. These notes became the subject of controversy in which Dickinson entered. It seems manifest that Jackson believed that Dickinson was a member of a clique in Nashville that wanted to draw him (Jackson) into trouble.

The mock heroic challenge of one Thomas Swann, to which he responded by a public caning of the challenger, Jackson regarded as inspired by Dickinson, and in his letter to Swann

(before Swann's challenge) he charged that Dickinson was the instigator. Dickinson responded, using this language in conclusion: "As to the word 'coward,' I think it is as applicable to yourself as anybody I know. And I shall be very glad when an opportunity serves to know in what manner you give your 'anodynes,' and hope you will take in payment one of my most moderate cathartics." After sending this letter Dickinson left for New Orleans, where he remained four months. In the meantime Jackson had a newspaper controversy with Swann, in which he did not hesitate to connect Dickinson with Swann and to ascribe to them sinister motives. After Dickinson's return he gave a communication to the press in which he denounced Jackson as "a worthless scoundrel, a poltroon and a coward." Jackson immediately challenged Dickinson to a duel, and the challenge was accepted before the day ended. General Thomas Overton was Jackson's second, and Dr. Hanson Catlet the second for Dickinson. The meeting was arranged for Friday, May 30, 1806, at Harrison Mills on Red River, Logan County, Kentucky, the hour being seven o'clock in the morning. Here is the language of the agreement: "The distance shall be twenty-four feet, the parties facing each other with their pistols down perpendicularly. When they are ready, the single word 'Fire' is to be given, at which they are to fire as soon as they please. Should either fire before the word is given, we pledge ourselves to shoot him down instantly. The person to give the word to be determined by lot; also the choice of positions. We mutually agree that the above regulations shall be observed in the affair of honor depending between General Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson, Esq." The place fixed for the meeting was a long day's ride from Nashville, and the duelists were obliged to start about twenty-four hours in advance of the hour set. Dickinson, in addition to his second, was accompanied by a gay party of friends. On the journey he is said to have performed feats with his pistol, which were related to Jackson and Overton, who followed. After spending the night in neighboring cabins both combatants were on the field at the hour appointed. Overton won the right to give the word. As soon as he called 'Fire,' Dickinson shot and dust arose from Jackson's coat. While badly wounded, Jackson, with deliberation, aimed and fired, and Dickinson reeled, shot

through the body. He died that night. Jackson was hit in the left breast. He suffered from this wound at periods years afterwards.



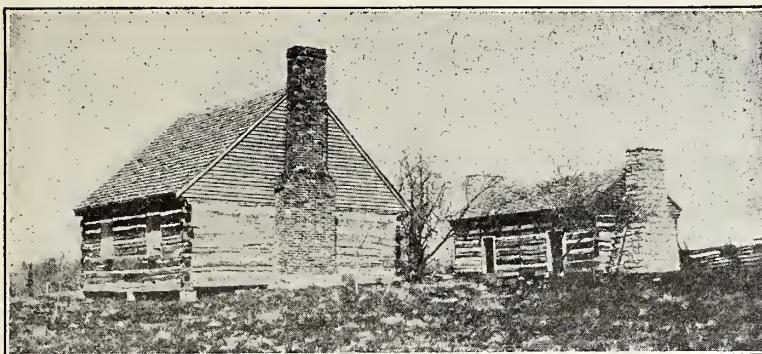
ANDREW JACKSON, JR.

MRS. SARAH YORKE JACKSON

No history of the Hermitage could be complete without a sketch of Mrs. Sarah Yorke Jackson, the beloved daughter-in-law of General Jackson. She was the daughter of Peter Stilley Yorke, a wealthy shipowner of Philadelphia. She and her two sisters were left orphans at an early age and were educated at Miss Mallon's School for Young Ladies in Philadelphia. Sarah was the second and most beautiful of the sisters and always said she would never marry unless the President should come courting. One day while out walking, in the early spring, she met a cousin of hers, a young army officer, in company with a very handsome young man. The handsome young man proved to be the President's son, Andrew Jackson, Jr. They were introduced. It was love at first sight. The President approved and they were married in October, 1831, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Joshua Lippincott, in Philadelphia, going immediately by carriage to the White House in Washington, where a brilliant reception was held in her honor, and where President Jackson received her with the greatest affection and pride. At this reception she wore the lovely wedding dress which is now on display in the National Museum in Washington.

ton, with the costumes of the other mistresses of the White House. Her portrait was painted at this time by Earl in a red velvet dress. This portrait hangs in the hall at the Hermitage, of which picture the accompanying is a copy. An oil copy hangs in the White House, of which she was mistress for some years, a position which, by her natural grace and tact and great beauty, she was eminently fitted to fill. All of their children were born at the Hermitage, and the family was the solace and comfort of General Jackson's declining years.

She had grown dearer and dearer to his heart and came next to his beloved wife, Rachel, who had died when he was elected President.



THE HERMITAGE

The first home in which Andrew Jackson and Rachel, his wife, lived was at Hunter's Hill, about two miles away from the Hermitage. This home was lost due to financial losses. General Jackson afterwards moved to the Hermitage tract and built the original Hermitage, a commodious two-story log house built in 1804.

It was built of logs, and part of it is still standing and may be shown to the visitor. Aaron Burr made his famous visit to the Hermitage in 1805 and was entertained in this log house.

General Jackson was living in the log house when the battle of New Orleans was fought in 1815, and returned to this humble home the "Conquering Hero" and idol of the nation.

The present site was selected and built upon in 1819 of brick made on the place. The architect and builder was Henry Reiff, living near the Hermitage. LaFayette was entertained at the Hermitage in 1825.

The brick house was burned in September, 1834, and immediately rebuilt upon the same foundation, using some of the old walls; it was ready for occupation in May, 1835.

General Jackson died in 1845 at the age of 78 years, and was buried by the side of his wife in the tomb in the garden.

The Hermitage farm, of 500 acres, was sold by Andrew Jackson, Jr., in 1856, to the State of Tennessee for the sum of \$48,000.

Andrew Jackson, Jr., and his family then left the Hermitage, but, at the invitation and solicitation of Gov. Isham G. Harris,

returned in 1860 to become its custodian until further disposition could be made of the property.

The State of Tennessee offered the Hermitage to the United States Government for a branch of West Point Academy, but the Civil War prevented the consummation of the plan.

The family of the adopted son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., remained at the Hermitage during the Civil War.

General George H. Thomas, commandant of the post at Nashville during the Civil War, sent out a detailed guard to protect the place and save it from devastation.

Andrew Jackson, Jr., died at the Hermitage in 1865, leaving his widow, Mrs. Sarah Jackson, and her widowed sister, Mrs. Marion Adams, the sole occupants of the Hermitage. The daughter, Rachel had married Dr. John M. Lawrence, and all the young men, the sons of Andrew and Sarah Jackson, also those of Mrs. Adams, five in number, joined the Confederate Service. Only one, Col. Andrew Jackson, returned.

The State Legislature allowed Mrs. Sarah Jackson to remain tenant at will, during her life, at the Hermitage. She died in 1888, her sister, Mrs. Adams, having preceded her to the grave. Both are buried in the garden.

Col. Andrew Jackson, III, after serving gallantly as Colonel of Artillery in the Confederate Army, returned, the only surviving soldier of the Hermitage family, a released prisoner from Camp Chase. He remained with his mother during her life and by her will inherited the household furniture, mementoes and relics of the old hero. Col. Jackson died in Knoxville, Tenn., December 17, 1906, and was buried in the Hermitage garden by the side of his brother, Capt. Samuel Jackson. Andrew Jackson IV, son of Colonel and Mrs. Amy Jackson, is now living in Los Angeles, California.

THE LADIES' HERMITAGE ASSOCIATION

The founders of the Ladies' Hermitage Association were Colonel and Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Alexander Donelson, and Mrs. Mary C. Dorris.

On February 19, 1889, Mrs. Rachel J. Lawrence, Mary W. May, Mrs. Mary Hadly Clare, Mrs. E. L. Nicholson, Miss L. G. Lindsley, Mrs. Henry Heiss, and Mrs. Mary C. Dorris applied to the State of Tennessee and were granted a charter

incorporating The Ladies' Hermitage Association. The objects of the Association stated in the charter were to purchase from the State of Tennessee certain land, including the residence and tomb of Andrew Jackson, and to "beautify, preserve, and adorn the same throughout all coming years, in a manner most befitting the memory of that great man, and commensurate with the gratitude of his countrymen." The General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, on April 5, 1889, conveyed to Trustees for the Ladies' Hermitage Association twenty-five acres of the Hermitage farm, including the house, tomb, and surrounding buildings.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Berrien Lindsley rendered very efficient service in securing from the State Legislature the original conveyance of twenty-five acres to the Ladies' Hermitage Association.

The General Assembly of the State of Tennessee (Chapter No. 27, Public Acts of Tennessee, 1923), at the earnest solicitation of the Officers and Directors of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, conveyed 232 5-10 acres of the Hermitage farm, located in the Fourth Civil District of Davidson County, Tennessee, to the Board of Trustees for the Ladies' Hermitage Association, to the end that said Ladies' Hermitage Association be permitted and encouraged to preserve and beautify same, so as to display the respect, love and affection which a grateful State and people cherish for their illustrious hero and statesman, Andrew Jackson.

Said conveyance of said tract shall not interfere with or infringe on any rights or uses of said land now held or enjoyed by the Confederate Soldiers' Home, so long as it shall continue to be operated as the Confederate Soldiers' Home.

The furniture and relics were in the Hermitage at the time of the organization of the Ladies' Hermitage Association in 1889, and Col. Andrew Jackson gave the Association an option upon them. But failing to raise the necessary money after four years' trial, the entire collection of relics and furniture was removed in 1893 by the owner, Col. Andrew Jackson.

The Association has put forth untiring efforts to raise the funds necessary to do the work determined upon. It has inaugurated various enterprises—lectures, concerts, theatricals, balls, etc.—anything that would honorably get money into the

treasury. The present sources of revenue are membership fees and annual dues of \$1 per year, an admission fee of 25 cents at the door, the sale of photographs, and of souvenirs of wood grown on the place. From the sale of souvenirs alone much is annually realized.

The work of maintenance has been aided by the State's appropriation of \$50 per month, which was increased to \$100 per month in 1911, and to \$150 per month in 1915, and \$166.66 in 1919.

President Roosevelt visited the Hermitage October 22, 1907, and in a speech then promised government aid. He incorporated the matter in his annual message, and as a result, and through the efforts of Senator James B. Frazier and Congressman John W. Gaines, both of whom were trustees, Congress made an appropriation of \$5,000 to repair and improve the Hermitage.

The efforts of the Association were to purchase the relics and furniture and rehabilitate the house as it was in the lifetime of General Andrew Jackson.

The fine collection of relics and furniture now in the house is the result of these efforts. All articles in the house are the GENUINE Jackson relics, unless otherwise stated.

Uncle Alfred Jackson, the interesting old colored man who for many years told the story to visitors, was born on the place, in the smaller of the two cabins of the original Hermitage, built in the year 1804. He died September 4, 1901, aged 98 years.

The Hermitage is built in colonial style of architecture, with large verandas in front and rear, a wide hallway, with double rooms on either side, and wings supplementing these. The rooms are large and spacious, and are eleven in number, besides pantry, storeroom, kitchen, cellar. There is a smoke-house and other outhouses.

THE HALL

Entering the hall, which is large and commodious, one notes at first glance number

- 1 The pictorial wall paper, ordered by General Jackson from Paris, when the house was rebuilt in 1835. It was shipped by way of New Orleans up the Mississippi and Cumberland Rivers. It represents the legend of the travels of Telemachus in search of Ulysses, his father, and is that part of the story of his landing on the island of Calypso. He is accompanied by Mentor.
- Scene I. The landing and the Queen advancing to meet them.
- Scene II. Telemachus relating the story of his travels to Calypso, the faithful Mentor by his side.
- Scene III. Calypso gives a fete in his honor, and Cupid begins to play a part.
- Scene IV. Telemachus resolves to escape; Calypso's maidens burn his boat, and he jumps from the cliffs.
- 2 Oil painting of Christopher Columbus.
- 3 Mahogany sofa, in original position.
- 4 Pier table. The mate to it is in the dining room.
- 5 Bust of Lewis Cass, Secretary of War and Minister Plenipotentiary to France under General Jackson.
- 6 General Jackson's hatrack.
- 7 General Jackson's umbrella stand.
- 8 Original stair carpet and rods of Andrew Jackson. The floor covering was furnished by the Association. The original oilcloth is in the house, but is much too frail for use.
- 9 Hall chandelier.
- 10 Oil portrait of Jackson by Earl. One of his best.
- 11 Oil portrait of Andrew Jackson, Jr., adopted son of General Andrew Jackson. Was adopted and named Andrew Jackson, Jr., in 1809, when but three days old.
- 12 Mrs. Sarah Yorke Jackson, wife of Andrew Jackson, Jr. Was married while Jackson was President and was taken a bride to the White House in 1831. Presided as Lady of the White House.
- 13 Portrait of Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence, daughter of adopted son.

- 14 Poem by Mrs. Emma Look Scott.
- 15 Glass celande or hurricane shade.
- 16 "The Hermitage," a poem written and presented to the Ladies' Hermitage Association by J. C. L. Byrnes, of Philadelphia.
- 17 Brass candlestick, presented by Mrs. Percy Warner.
- 18 Secretary containing souvenirs which are for sale, candlesticks and gavels made of hickory from the Hermitage. Plates, post cards and catalogues.

THE FRONT PARLOR

The crystal chandelier, the six mahogany chairs, the pair of Dresden vases on wall brackets, the damask silk curtains, the mantel mirrors, the mantel of Italian marble, and the duplicate in Tennessee marble, in the back parlor, the Japanese bronze clock, inlaid with enamel, the candelabra to match Japanese clock, figure of men holding branch of candles, the chair with back inlaid with mother of pearl, the original carpets, the Parian marble vases, the mahogany whatnot, the velvet divan, the tete-a-tete chair, are all original pieces used in Jackson's time.

- 1 Engraving, "Sortie on Gibraltar."
- 2 Engraving, "Siege on Gibraltar."
- 3 Papier-mache table and chair bought by Andrew Jackson, Jr.
- 4 Pair of silver lustre vases sent to General Jackson from Russia.
- 5 Mahogany sofa bought by Mr. Hoffstetter at the sale of the adopted son's effects in 1866. Presented to the Association in 1897 by Miss Bettie Hoffstetter.
- 6 Pier table. The pair placed where General Jackson had them.
- 7 Bust of Levi Woodbury, of General Jackson's cabinet, with the autographed letter of presentation and General Jackson's autographed draft note of reply.
- 8 Andirons, bronze, representing the Vestal Virgin.
- 9 Portrait by Earl of General Jackson on Sam Patch, a magnificent white horse presented him in 1833 by the citizens of Pennsylvania. General Jackson rode this horse in a grand civic and military parade given in his honor

in Philadelphia, after which it was sent to Nashville and died during the Civil War. A Federal soldier whom General George H. Thomas had placed as guard at the Hermitage fired a military salute over the grave.

- 10 Portrait of Mrs. Rachel Jackson in ball dress. By Earl.
- 11 Bust of General Jackson by Hiram Powers. This Powers bust of Jackson, by the sculptor before he went to Italy for study, is one of the best examples of pure American art.
- 12 Portrait of Jackson presented by Mrs. Thomas M. Steger.
- 13 Copy of Jackson's military portrait, to be used at all eighth of January celebrations. A gift from Mrs. B. F. Wilson, Regent, whose desire was to protect the original painting from any danger that could occur by being used at the annual celebrations.
- 14 Opal vases and flower jar presented by Andrew and Albert Marble Jackson.
- 15 a, b. Two carved chairs presented to Jackson by the Khedive of Egypt, when Jackson was President. Bought from the heirs of Mrs. Rachel Lawrence.

BACK PARLOR

The crystal chandelier, the mahogany chairs, the velvet divan, the Parian marble vase, pair of Dresden vases, beaded mat and silver candlestick, the brass andirons, gold oval mirror, carved mahogany sofa and brass fender are all original pieces used in Jackson's time.

- 16 Marble bust of Jackson, presented by Hon. Lawrence Cooper, of Huntsville, Alabama.
- 17 a, b, c, d. Handsome gilt wall brackets bought by Andrew Jackson, Jr.
- 18 General Coffee.
- 19 General Bronagh.
- 20 Colonel Gadsden.
- 21 Lieutenant Eastland.
(These four constituted the Staff Officers generally called "General Jackson's military family.")
- 22 Pier table—the pair placed where General Jackson had them.
- 23 Original Jackson piano presented by Col. Andrew Jackson.

- 24 Music book belonging to Mrs. Emily Donelson, Lady of the White House during the early years of Jackson's administration. Presented by Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson.
- 25 Clock, one of the oldest relics that was in the Hermitage before the death of Mrs. Rachel Jackson. The hands are set at the hour Jackson died.
- 26 Mahogany center table. The only piece remaining of the set presented to General and Mrs. Jackson when on a visit to New Orleans after the battle.
- 27 First Regent of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, Mrs. Mary L. Baxter. Bust by Zolnay.
- 28 and 29 Chairs purchased from the Jackson family and used in General Jackson's time at the Hermitage.

GENERAL JACKSON'S BEDROOM

This room is as it was the day he died, with the same furniture he used, the bed he died upon, the chair he sat in, etc. The furniture consists of bedstead, bureau, wardrobe, washstand with five china pieces, table, chair, settee or sofa, carpet, wallpaper, curtains, andirons and fender, mirror, brass candlestick, etc. The same pictures are on the wall.

- 1 Portrait of his wife, over the mantel, upon which his dying gaze rested.
- 2 Portrait of the adopted son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., in childhood.
- 3 Portrait of the granddaughter, Mrs. Rachel J. Lawrence, eldest child of the adopted son, the pet and companion of his declining years.
- 4 Portrait of Jackson by Mr. Alexander. It bears the inscription, "No free government can exist without virtue in its people."
- 5 Curtains and drapery of General Jackson's bed. Used in the winter, but removed always in the summer.
- 6 Chinese mandarin smelling bottles. Belonged to Mrs. Jackson.
- 7 Shell vases and box. Belonged to Mrs. Jackson.
- 8 Steel engraving, the "Sixth Seal."
- 9 Colored print, "Battle of the Thames."
- 10 Colored print, "Battle of North Point."
- 11 Tobacco box, used constantly by the General.

- 12 Silk dressing gown worn by General Jackson.
- 13 Linen shirt, made by hand of the house Seamstress, Hannah.
- 14 His leather hatbox.

ANDREW JACKSON, JR.'S BEDROOM

This was General and Mrs. Jackson's room previous to the death of Mrs. Jackson in 1828, afterwards the adopted son and his wife's room. The furniture was purchased by Jackson after the fire in 1834.

The mahogany bedstead, one of eight purchased after the fire of 1834, the mahogany bureau with toilet articles, mahogany washstand with original washstand set, mahogany marble top center table, triple mirror, brass andirons, cut glass oil lamps (old-fashioned counterpane, loaned by Mrs. T. L. Baker), the brass candlestick, velvet chair, chest of drawers were all used in this room. The carpet is not original, but similar to the original one in the parlor.

Portrait of Jackson with spectacles on. One of Earl's best.

The portrait of Mrs. Sarah Yorke Jackson (by Earl)—the beloved daughter-in-law of General Jackson and one of the Mistresses of the White House during his Presidency; the leather chair was one used constantly by her. The wall paper in this room is the only reproduction in the house. A small sample of the original was sent the Robert Graves Company of New York. The wood blocks were purchased by the Association, but the company presented the paper, which is copyrighted. (1925.)

SIDE HALL

- 1 Holland House, in Shelbyville, where Jackson danced at a ball in 1828. Presented to the Ladies' Hermitage Association by W. D. Corbitt, photographer.
- 2, 3, 4 Prints presented by Mrs. Whitefoord Cole.
- 5 Interior views before Colonel Jackson moved from the Hermitage.
 - A. Interior of hall.
 - B. Photo of Jackson's Masonic Apron.
 - C. Interior view of parlor.
 - D. Photo of Jackson when 21 years of age.

- E. Interior of dining room, with table, chairs and side-board.
- F. Photo of pearl miniature of Mrs. Jackson.
- G. Photo of January 8th mantel in dining room.
- H. Photo of letter presenting phaeton.
- I. Interior of Jackson's bed chamber.
- 6 Thomas Jefferson's letter to Andrew Jackson asking him to participate in the Fourth of July celebration in 1826.
- 6-A. Bancroft's Oration on Andrew Jackson's Death, delivered in United States Senate.
- 7 Group of photographs of portraits of Andrew Jackson.
- 8 President Roosevelt at the tomb of Jackson. The President visited the Hermitage October 22, 1907. He was the eighth President who was entertained in the historic dining room. He was instrumental in having Congress vote an appropriation for the Ladies' Hermitage Association.
- 9 Picture of Jackson, copied from one hanging in the office of Secretary of State at Washington. Presented by the Hon. John Wesley Gaines.
- 10-A. Mrs. Emily Donelson, Mistress of the White House during Jackson's administration.
- B. Mrs. Sarah Yorke Jackson, Mistress of the White House during Jackson's administration.
- C. Little Rachel Jackson, beloved granddaughter of General Jackson.
- 11-A. The oldest house in Mobile, where Jackson had his headquarters in 1814.
- B. The courtroom in Royal Street, New Orleans, where General Jackson was fined \$1,000 for an alleged contempt of court. Presented by E. A. Saucier.
- 12 Engraved copy of the miniature of Jackson, by Dodge.
- 13 Photos of the wooden figurehead of the old ship Constitution. A representation of President Jackson. On account of the Nullification Act, there was great opposition to him in some of the New England States. The vessel was in the harbor at Boston and was lying between two men-of-war. Some person, for a long time unknown, succeeded in cutting off the head of the figure within six feet of an armed guard, a stormy night

aiding the perpetrator. The latter was at a later date brought before the President with the wooden head in his hand. Jackson, on looking at it, remarked: "My friend, whenever you see as poor a representation as that of myself, you have my full permission to cut off its head." The figure is now in a park of a New England city.

- 14 Tomb of General Andrew Jackson.
- 15 Map of Hermitage Lands as conveyed to the Ladies' Hermitage Association, 1889.
- 16 Uncle Alfred's room and funeral.
- 17 Water color of Uncle Alfred, presented by Mrs. Frank Avent.
- 18 Uncle Alfred, the faithful old servant.
- 19 Holland House at Shelbyville, Tenn., where General Jackson was given a ball in 1824. Presented by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Jones.
- 20 Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence's birthday party at the Hermitage, October 31, 1908. Age, 76. Presentation of loving cup by Ladies' Hermitage Association.
- 21 Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence and some of her descendants.
- 22 Colonel Jackson's sons.
- 23 Case of books, with autographs and inscription.
- 24 Diploma of honorable mention given to the Ladies' Hermitage Association at Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897.
- 25 Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, the Regent, in costume worn at January 8th, 1909, ball.
- 26 James K. Polk, Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1836, when Andrew Jackson was President of the United States.
- 27 Judge John Catron, who was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. He was made a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States by Andrew Jackson in 1837. Judge Catron lived in Nashville, Tennessee.
- 28 Senator H. Hubbard, of New Hampshire. Senator, 1835-1841, during Jackson's administration.
- 29 Postmaster-General William T. Barry, of Kentucky. It

was during Jackson's administration when it was decided to make the Postmaster-General a cabinet officer.

- 30 Engraving of Andrew Jackson.
- 31 Picture of Judge John Meredith Read, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, a friend of Jackson. Presented by his son.
- 32 Painting of the first Hermitage built by Jackson.
- 33 View of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson.
- 34 Old cartoon of the Boston Tea Party.
- 35 Painting of the Hermitage.

OFFICE OR LIBRARY

For thirty years the Hermitage was the political center of the United States, and Andrew Jackson was the most influential man of his party. Many visitors, political and otherwise, were constantly being received by General Jackson. This office was used for all business.

The books are those that constituted General Jackson's library and the bookcases were his own. The books are works of fiction, travel, poems, history, Chinese works, medical, and other miscellaneous books, comprising 450 volumes.

The table of mahogany, the brass candlesticks, mahogany chairs, pair of bronze lamps, cut glass celande or hurricane shade, are all originals, as well as

- 1, 2, 3 Cherry bookcases.
- 4 Mahogany bookcase.
- 5 The walnut office desk, used constantly when he was a practicing attorney, interesting, having a number of secret drawers.
- 6 Draperies that formerly belonged to the upstairs bedrooms.
- 7 Chair, presented to Jackson by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney.
- 8 Chair, made from the wood of the frigate Constitution, presented by Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, 1837; Secretary of the Treasury, 1834 to March, 1837; during the administration of President Jackson. Presented to the Hermitage by Miss Ellen C. Woodbury, daughter of Levi Woodbury, in 1900.
- 9 Case, made of historic wood taken from the old building first used as a statehouse in Nashville, 1812-1815. The

case was made to protect the bound volumes of newspapers of Jackson's day. Wood given by Mrs. Jennie C. Buntin.

- 10 Steel engraving of George Washington.
- 11 Jackson's bound copies of the *Globe-Democrat*. Published at Washington, D. C., while he was President of the United States. Presented by Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson.
- 12 Steel engraving of Jackson.
- 13 Steel engraving of William IV.
- 14 Oil painting of the monument at Chalmette. Presented by Mrs. Mary L. Baxter.
- 15 Invalid chair presented to General Jackson by the mechanics of Nashville.
- 16 Old map of New Hampshire.
- 17 Mahogany candle stand, upon which General Jackson always opened his mail.
- 18 Mahogany table, with marble top; mate in Andrew Jackson, Jr.'s room.
- 19 Old newspapers (bound) of Jackson's time. Presented by Mrs. Lawrence.

THE MUSEUM

The Museum was used as the nursery for the children of Andrew Jackson, Jr. Since the Association has been unable to secure any of the original nursery furniture, the room has been used for the Museum.

- 0 Letter of Advice written to Andrew Jackson by his mother. The Ladies' Hermitage Association is indebted to Mr. Reau E. Folk for this beautiful letter which he obtained from J. H. Eaton's "Life of Andrew Jackson," published in 1824.
- 1 Engraving of the Hermitage in 1855.
- 2 Death of Pakenham. Presented by C. F. Gunther, of Chicago.
- 3 Battle of New Orleans. Presented by C. F. Gunther, of Chicago.
- 4 Lace cap worn by Rachel Jackson.
- 5 Pictures of Jackson.
- 6 Blue prints showing the battlefield of Chalmette at New

Orleans. Blue print operations at New Orleans. Both presented by the Hon. John Wesley Gaines.

- 7 Engraving of Jackson.
- 8 Picture of Jackson.
- 9 Letter of Commodore Elliott, presenting the sarcophagus of Emperor Severus to General Jackson.
- 10 General Jackson's letter declining the same. These two presented by the Hon. John Wesley Gaines.
- 11 Photograph showing the four sides of the sarcophagus of the Emporer Alexander Severus, which was brought by Commodore Elliott on the ship "Constitution" from Syria. Presented to the Ladies' Hermitage Association, February 18, 1911, by Secretary of War Jacob McGavock Dickinson.
- 12 Jackson's Cabinet in 1829.
- 13 Picture of Jackson.
- 14 Lace veil that was intended for Mrs. Rachel Jackson to wear at the inauguration of her distinguished husband in 1829. Mrs. Jackson died December 22, 1828. This veil was presented by the ladies of Cincinnati. Each letter in the name of Jackson is made from an exquisite and different pattern of lace. Just above the name are 24 stars, representing the 24 states. In the center is the emblem of peace. This veil was inherited by Miss Mary Wilcox from her grandmother, Mrs. Andrew J. Donelson, whose husband was Andrew Jackson's private secretary, his ward and nephew. Miss Wilcox presented it to the Tennessee Woman's Historical Association. They presented it to the Ladies' Hermitage Association, with the consent of Miss Wilcox.
- 15 Equestrian statue of Jackson. This picture hung in President James K. Polk's room at the White House, Washington, D. C. Presented by Mrs. George William Fall.
- 16 Oil painting of the Hermitage Church. Built by General Jackson in 1823, that his wife might have Church privileges near the Hermitage. Painted by Cornelius Hankins and presented to the Association by him.
- 17 Lithographed engraving of the statue of Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, with autograph signature of the de-

signer of the statue, Clark Mills. Loaned by Mrs. Harry Evans.

- 18 Picture of Jackson at the Hermitage in 1830.
- 19 Engraving of the last likeness of Jackson.
- 36 One pair of scales for weighing gold coin.
- 37 Two snuff boxes.
- 38 Two compasses.
- 39 Pocket comb belonging to General Jackson.
- 20 Certificate of Major-General Andrew Jackson's membership in the Hibernian Society, March, 1819.
- 21 Small portrait of Andrew Jackson, painted by Franklin Wicher of New York for Jackson's Presidential campaign. Bought from a relative of the artist.

CASE NO. 1

Shelf No. 1 contains the following articles:

- 1 Cut glass used at the White House during Jackson's administration, consisting of one decanter, eight wine glasses, five tumblers.
- 2 Sewing case made and used by Mrs. Rachel Jackson.
- 3 Wine glasses used by President Jackson at the White House, 1828-1836. Given by Bettie Hoffstetter Reise, May 10, 1922.
- 4 Fringe made and used by Mrs. Andrew Jackson for a bed spread. Presented by Mrs. Emma Hoffstetter.
- 5 Pair of coasters with glass decanters which were in daily use at the Hermitage, together with the following pieces:
- 6 Pair of silver nut crackers.
- 7 Silver castor containing glass bottles.
- 8 One silver salt stand and spoon.
- 9 One silver compote.
- 10 Pair of silver napkin rings.
- 11 Silver basket.

Shelf No. 2:

- 12 Bead purse of Mrs. Rachel Jackson.
- 13 Set of Mosaic Jewelry consisting of belt clasp, necklace and earrings, each medallion representing a different Ancient Temple.

- 14 Portion of a gold link chain purchased by General Jackson in Philadelphia winter of 1831, presented to his daughter-in-law, Sarah Yorke Jackson. Presented by Mrs. Joseph H. Thompson.
- 15 Two pairs of gold-rimmed spectacles.
- 16 Two pairs of silver-rimmed spectacles.
- 17 General Jackson's lancet, used by Dr. Esselman when he bled his patient. Presented by Mrs. Rachel Lawrence.
- 18 Two shell letter racks, presented by Mrs. Hayne in 1827. Letter referring to the letter rack in Case No. 2.
- 19 Silver muffineer.
- 20 Silver cut glass pickle jar.
- 21 Wine cart on wheels, silver.
- 22 Silver knife rest.
- 23 Silver candle snuffer and tray.
- 24 Silver sugar tongs.
- 25 Silver sugar bowl, marked A. J. and R. J.; pair of silver cups marked A. J. and R. J.; both in daily use by General and Mrs. Jackson.
- 26 Silver cup presented by Martin Van Buren to his godson, Andrew Jackson, III, on the occasion of his christening at the White House.
- 27 General Jackson's Communion Cup.

Shelf No. 3:

- 28 Prayer book and hymnal of General Jackson's.
- 29 Miniature of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, worn by General Jackson continuously until his death and only removed at night and placed with his Bible and his spectacles on a table by his bed.
- 30 Gold-rimmed glasses worn by General Jackson until a few years before his death, and presented by him to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Yorke Jackson. She presented them afterwards to the only granddaughter, Rachel Jackson, who presented them to John Marshall Lawrence, purchased from him by the Ladies' Hermitage Association.
- 31 Miniature of General Jackson worn constantly by Mrs. Sarah Yorke Jackson, wife of General Jackson's adopted son.

- 32 General Jackson's peace medal.
- 33 General Jackson's temperance medal.
- 34 Hair of General Jackson, in two frames.
- 35 One pocket magnifying glass.
- 40 Silhouette of Andrew Jackson, presented by Mrs. Whiteford Cole.
- 41 Gold watch of the adopted son, Andrew Jackson, Jr.
- 42 Needle point bag.
- 43 Work bag of Mrs. Rachel Jackson.
- 44 Gloves made by the Indians and presented to General Jackson.
- 45 Prayer book of General Andrew Jackson.
- 46 Bible of Mrs. Rachel Jackson.
- 47 Congressional medal, presented to Major-General Andrew Jackson, after the battle of New Orleans.
- 48 Mexican leggins, hand-tooled leather, presented Major-General Andrew Jackson by Gov. Sam Houston.
- 49 Pipe from the Alamo, San Antonio, Texas, where Davy Crockett died.
- 50 Knife and fork presented by General Jackson to his grandson, Colonel Andrew Jackson, at the age of ten.
- 51 Silver vegetable dish, one of the pieces of the Decatur silver purchased by General Jackson.
- 52 Ten pieces of flat silver.

Shelf No. 4:

Forty-three (43) pieces of the china used at the White House during General Jackson's administration.

CASE NO 2

Shelf No. 1 contains the following articles:

- 0 Letter from Thomas Jefferson written from Monticello, September 10, 1826.
- 1 Old Land Grant.
- 2 Old Land Grant, presented by Mrs. J. C. Cartwright.
- 3 President Jackson's contract with his cook, Prevaux. Presented by Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson.
- 4 Letter of John Rodgers, President of the Navy Board, and extract of the Secretary of State's Report to Congress, dated Department of State, December 14, 1819, signed by John Quincy Adams.

- 5 Extract from a letter signed Frederick P. Ladd, dated Boston, August 29, 1819.
- 6 Letter to General Andrew Jackson from Major Andrew J. Donelson's papers.
- 8 Letters of General Jackson.
- 9 Picture of Sam Houston.
- 10 Picture of Thomas H. Benton.
- 11 Letter from John Overton to General Jackson.
- 12 Engraving of John Overton, General Jackson's friend.
- 13 Letter of Andrew Jackson, presented by Reed Schemerhorn.
- 14 Letter presenting the phaeton, made from the timbers of the old Constitution. (See the carriage house.)
- 15 Pamphlet on Jackson and Pakenham.
- 16 Letter from Major Andrew J. Donelson's papers.

Case 2—Shelf 2:

- 16-A Judge Spence Macay, Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, law preceptor of Andrew Jackson. Gift of Archibald Henderson, of North Carolina.
- 17 Letter written by James Madison, from Montpelier, and letter from C. G. Olmstead on the reverse side.
- 18 Inaugural address of General Andrew Jackson.
- 19 Badge worn at Jackson's funeral, presented by Mrs. Frank Jefferson Blodgett of New York City through Mrs. Lindsay Coleman of Nashville.
- 20 Copy of invitation to General Jackson's funeral, presented by Mrs. M. G. Buckner.
- 21 Poem on the death of Mrs. Jackson.
- 22 A letter from the Jackson Committee of Nashville.
- 23 A sketch of General Jackson by himself.
- 24 List of china, silver, etc., belonging to General Jackson.
- 25 Water color of the Stokely place in England, the home of Mrs. Rachel Jackson's grandfather.
- 26 Letters from Mrs. Emily Donelson, written from the White House, and George Gibson, from the papers of Major Andrew J. Donelson.
- 27 Letter from Andrew Jackson to Major Andrew J. Donelson.

- 28 Old verses written from the White House on March 15, 1837.
- 29 Picture of John Cocke and of the first capitol of the State of Frankland, at Greeneville.
- 30 Letter to Andrew Jackson written by Robert C. Foster, and presented to Mrs. Harry W. Evans, Regent, by Robert Coleman Foster, VIII, great-grandson of the writer.
- 31 Picture of Wm. Trousdale and Thomas A. R. Nelson.
- 32 Address to Citizens of Connecticut by Andrew Jackson, by Charles F. Thayer, of Norwich, Connecticut.
- 33 Memoirs of General Andrew Jackson, together with the letter of Mr. Secretary Adams, written in 1824.

Shelf No. 3:

- 34 Letter to Andrew Jackson from N. Geveclot, dated December 28, 1833.
- 35 Souvenirs of President Roosevelt's visit in October, 1907. Special register with autograph signature, and cup from which he drank his coffee, handed to him by Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence. The cup was stolen in May, 1923, which caused the Association to enclose the cases in wire, and these glass cases were substituted in 1925.
- 36 Presidential Ticket (printed on satin) announcing Andrew Jackson's candidacy for the presidency. Presented by N. B. Patterson of Chicago. Was printed by his grandfather, Colonel J. B. Patterson, who was subsequently editor of the Jacksonian.
- 37 Invitation to the Eighth of January Ball in honor of the Victory of New Orleans issued to Miss Clementine Boyd. Date, 1831.
- 38 Communication from Andrew Jackson to the United States Senate, nominating members of his Cabinet: "Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, Secretary of State; Lewis W. Lane, of Delaware, Secretary of the Treasury; Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Secretary of War; Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy; R. B. Taney, of Maryland, Attorney-General of the United States." Dated December 7, 1831.
- 39 New York, Nashville, Clarksville weekly papers of 1845,

containing notices of the death of General Andrew Jackson, presented by W. M. Drane, June 5, 1920, of Clarksville.

- 40 Letter to General Andrew Jackson from Columbus, Ohio, dated December 8, 1832.
- 41 Jackson's Cabinet, 1829—Gift from Jackson to Major A. J. Donelson, Secretary to President Jackson.
- 42 Letter of Andrew Jackson, November 18, 1832.
- 43 Statement of Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence in regard to purchase of carriage.
- 44 Letter to General Andrew Jackson from Paris, dated May 5, 1834.
- 45 Letter to General Jackson from Dr. Beaumont, December 30, 1833.
- 46 Physician's statement, 1826, presented by Mrs. Leonard K. Whitworth.
- 47 Letter from Emperor of San di Mingo to Commodore Elliott, dated September 6, 1832.
- 48 First message of Andrew Jackson to Congress, on silk. Presented by Mrs. Kendall Stickney, of Monrovia, California.
- 49 New York Times, August 19, 1835.
- 50 Wooden statuette presented to General Jackson and by him given to his little granddaughter, Rachel, whose family gave it to the Ladies' Hermitage Association after her death in 1923. The figures represent Louis Philippe and Jackson contending for the indemnity due from France. The carving on the base represents the vessels bringing the gold from France. The circle formed by the arms of the two symbolizes the lasting friendship between them.
- 51 Jackson's veto message.
- 52 Part of the christening robe of the adopted son's children.
- 53 Rifle, ornamented with plates of German silver. Beautifully chased. Was given by the family at the Hermitage in 1861, when a call was made for guns by the Southern Confederacy. Purchased at Clarksville, Tennessee, by a Federal officer whose son sold it to Mrs. B. F. Wilson, who presented it to the Association.

- 54 The sword, belt and daguerreotype of Captain Samuel Jackson, C. S. A., grandson of General Andrew Jackson, who was killed at the Battle of Chickamauga.
- 55 Andrew Jackson, Jr., adopted son of General Jackson.
- 56 Statement of William W. Bell regarding General Jackson's farewell address.
- 57 General Jackson's farewell address. Printed on white satin. Was carried as a banner in his funeral procession in Nashville in 1845. Presented by Mrs. William W. Bell of Chicago.
- 58 Leather shot pouch belonging to Andrew Jackson, Jr.
- 59 Col. Andrew Jackson, III, whose wife, Mrs. Amy Jackson, conceived the idea of the Hermitage Association, and it was from them that most of the relics were procured. Original Charter of The Ladies' Hermitage Association.

Shelf No. 4:

- 60 Medallions, illustrating stories from the Bible. On the reverse side is the story itself. This unique set of volumes was presented to General Jackson by an admirer.
- 61 Latin Bible belonging to General Andrew Jackson and printed in Anno MDXCIII.
- 62 Old account book of General Jackson's in 1803.
- 63 Bank book of General Jackson's of 1810.
- 64 Glass knobs, with the following tag: "Taken from the Hermitage dining room in May, 1880, by a vandal who neither feared God nor regarded man. Returned on request of a young lady who witnessed the act."
- 65 Octagon House, Washington, D. C., where General Jackson was entertained. In a perfect state of preservation. Out buildings and box bush in a perfect state of preservation. Headquarters of the American Institute of Architects. Presented by Cordelia Jackson, September 20, 1922.
- 66 Original photograph of Dr. Benjamin Rohrer, physician to President Jackson during the entire time he was in the White House. Identified by those who remem-

bered him. Presented by Cordelia Jackson, September 20, 1922.

67 Letter from Andrew Jackson to Major Andrew J. Donelson.

68 Letter in French in regard to the colonies of Louisiana, dated 1804.

69 Letter from the House of Representatives of 1832 to Andrew Jackson.

70 Letter from Andrew Jackson to Major A. J. Donelson.

71 Letter from Roger B. Taney, Attorney-General of the United States during Jackson's administration.

72 Autographed letter of Lord Byron, written to "Gallignanis Messenters" in 1819.

73 Land Grant, dated 1830, with Jackson's signature. Presented by Mrs. Fannie Patterson Taliaferro, of Huntsville, Alabama, daughter of General Benjamin Patterson, a warm friend of Jackson. Presented by Mrs. W. H. Selph.

74 Letter presenting shell card rack and letter. Presented by Mrs. Hayne to Mrs. Jackson in 1827.

75 Invitation to Military Ball given at Huntsville Inn on January 8, 1815, in commemoration of the Battle of New Orleans. Presented by Mrs. George Dury to whose grandmother the invitation was issued.

76 Lace collar. This collar was given by Mrs. Andrew Jackson, the wife of President Andrew Jackson, to Mrs. Carroll, the wife of Governor Carroll of Tennessee. Mrs. Carroll gave the collar to her niece, Miss Bradford. After Miss Bradford's death, who died at the age of 95, the collar was sent to her niece, Mrs. Lizzy Miles Jones, who graciously donated it to the Ladies' Hermitage Association.

GLASS CASE NO. 3

Clothing worn by General Andrew Jackson. Hat worn by General Andrew Jackson, showing a ten-inch crepe band, worn in Washington just after the death of his beloved wife. Gold name plate on hat box inscribed, "General Andrew Jackson, President of the United States." Two old dressing gowns and slippers. The favorite walking stick of General Jackson (rose-

wood). Wool socks used when riding in the winter weather. One of the shirts made by seamstress Gracey, who lived at the Hermitage.

GLASS CASE NO. 4

Regalia used by General Jackson for annual reunion at New Orleans, consisting of gold stirrups and epaulettes. Presented by Mrs. Eugene Castner Lewis. Bought from Armond Hawkins at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897.

CASE NO. 5

Shelf No. 1:

- 1 Steel engraving of General Jackson, copy of Dodge's Miniature, presented by Mrs. John C. Kennedy.
- 2 Picture of Jackson, copied from one hanging in the office of Secretary of State at Washington. Presented by the Hon. John Wesley Gaines.
- 3 Letter to General Jackson from Bishop Connell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, written when he was in Rome, containing a picture of Pope Leo XII. Presented by Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson.
- 4 Framed Declaration of Independence.
- 5 Pen portrait of R. E. W. Earl.
- 6 Photograph of Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence.
- 7 Picture of costume worn by Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Jr., at her wedding reception in the White House, and now in the National Historical Museum in Washington, D. C., with costumes of other mistresses of the White House.
- 8 Silver mounted cane of General Jackson.
- 9 Italian carved cane presented to General Jackson.

Shelf No. 2:

- 10 Gold-headed cane presented to General Jackson by Lieut.-Col. Wm. L. Harneys, Second U. S. Dragoons, September 30, 1838.
- 11 Unique gun cane.
- 12 Spinning wheel enclosed in bottle presented to General Jackson.
- 13 General Jackson's thermometer.

- 14 General Jackson's ruler, with outstanding dates in his life engraved thereon.
- 15 Knife of General Jackson's presented by J. H. Baker.
- 16 Sword used by General John Coffee at the Battle of New Orleans.
- 17 Cane made from wood that grew at the tomb of General Washington at Mt. Vernon. Presented by John Bigelow.
- 18 A United States cutlass used by the American Brig Carolina in the fight against the British in 1814-15, under General Jackson.
- 19 English bayonet embedded in cypress root, found on the battlefield at New Orleans and presented to General Jackson in 1844.
- 20 A stone from the grave of Andrew Jackson, father of General Jackson, who died in 1767. The grave is at Waxhaw Settlement, N. C., and the stone was procured by Mr. Walter Lacoste Wilson and sent to Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence, who presented it to the Ladies' Hermitage Association.
- 21 A British dragoon flint lock holster pistol found on Jackson's battlefield at New Orleans in 1850 and presented by W. E. Metzger.
- 22 Fifteen pieces of china used constantly in the White House. One of the plates is taken from a set of six hundred pieces. The set was given to Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence when she was married.
- 23 Inlaid tray.
- 24 Pieces of marble from the original tomb of Mary Washington, the cornerstone of which was laid by Jackson in 1833. Presented by Walter B. Palmer.
- 25 Cup out of which General Jackson drank the day of his death.
- 26 Masonic Lodge candlestick used in Gallatin by General Jackson. Presented to the Association by Col. Thomas H. Boyers.
- 27 Foresight of one of the Jackson cannon used at the Battle of New Orleans. Presented by Capt. E. W. Averall to Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson for the Hermitage Associa-

tion. Captain Averall was in the Confederate Service as Captain of the First Alabama Regiment.

Shelf No. 3:

- 28 Dueling pistol (one of a pair) owned by General Jackson, presented by Miss Spon.
- 29 Gold sword presented to Andrew Jackson by the City of Philadelphia after the Battle of New Orleans.
- 30 Pistol used at the Battle of New Orleans by Andrew Jackson. Given by Bettie Hoffstetter Reise.
- 31 Piece of the old bridge built by General Jackson's troops to cross a swamp at the head of the Bayou Grand near Fort Barrancas, Florida.
- 32 Mortar and pestle used in the family of General Jackson.
- 33 Shaving case used by General Jackson.
- 34 Piece of floor laid in the dining room in 1835 and removed in 1894.
- 35 Silver spoons; the handles were molded into Columbia liberty bells, one of which is from a set of Jackson's spoons and the other from a set of Felix Grundy's.
- 36 Small Liberty Bell made from the overflow of the Columbia Liberty. These bells were purchased by Patriotic Associations to be rung on Patriotic occasions.

Collection of Pipes Presented to General Jackson

- 37 Dutch pipe.
- 38 Turkish wooden pipe.
- 39 Porcelain French pipe.
- 40 Real amber pipe.
- 41 Wax candle found in Cornwallis's tent in Yorktown the night of his surrender to Washington. Presented to General Jackson and highly prized by him, which he lighted on each anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

Shelf No. 4:

- 42 Turkish sword presented to General Jackson.
- 43 Folding bamboo camp chair.
- 44 Walking cane of hickory.
- 45 Sword captured at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815 by General Jackson. Presented to the Association by Ar-

mond Hawkins at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897.

46 Blade of the sword presented to General Andrew Jackson by the citizens of New Orleans. This sword was bequeathed to Col. Andrew Jackson Coffee. Loaned by Mr. A. J. Coffee.

47 Cavalry sabre. Captured at the Battle of New Orleans, bearing the Court of Arms of the English Government and the initials G. R. (George Rex, III). Presented by W. E. Metzger.

48 Air gun and pump.

49 Curious old door knob removed from one of the doors.

50 Old pair of shears.

51 Candle snuffer.

52 Lamp over a hundred years old, same as used in Jackson's time. Presented by Mrs. W. A. Hargis.

53 Ink well.

54 Paper weight.

55 Door scraper, one of a pair used for the front porch.

THE UPPER CHAMBERS, EARL'S ROOM

Earl was for a number of years a member of General Jackson's household. He married one of Mrs. Rachel Jackson's nieces, was soon left a widower, and never remarried. His grave is near General Jackson's. He was called "Portrait Painter to the King," from his fondness for painting Jackson. His portraits are among the best of Jackson. He came from a family of artists, his father being a pupil of Sir Benjamin West.

One of the eight original mahogany bedsteads, the chiffonier, the washstand, the old mirror, and the draperies all belonged to the original furnishings.

- 1 Three views of the Hermitage and grounds used at the World's Columbian Exposition.
- 2 Iron chair of Venetian Iron Work.
- 3 Portrait of Col. Jeremiah George Harris. Purser of the Navy. Editor **National Union**. Presented by Mrs. Van S. Lindsley, his daughter.

- 4 The carpet on the floor and curtains at the windows are similar to those always used at the Hermitage.
- 5 Part of one of the original lace curtains.
- 6 Map of Florida.

THE FAMILY ROOM

The furniture of this room, of rosewood, was purchased when Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence was married, in 1852. Was at the Hermitage more than forty years. It consists of a rosewood bedstead, bureau, wardrobe and washstand. Table and iron chair belonged to General Jackson.

Wall paper original.

The engraving over the mantel is Andrew Jackson. The carpet on the floor and curtains at the window are similar to those always used at the Hermitage.

THE UPPER HALL

The walls are covered with the hand-painted copy of the paper on the walls of the lower hall which was used in the replica of the Hermitage, the Tennessee State Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904. The work was done by Miss Mary Jennings. Presented to the Ladies' Hermitage Association by the Tennessee World Fair Association, Maj. E. B. Stahlman, President.

- 1 Jackson's old cedar chest.
- 2 Standard for letters and newspaper clippings, containing the following:
 - A. Letters from Senator Edmond de LaFayette, grandson of General LaFayette, concerning his gift to the Association. (See No. 3 in LaFayette's room.)
 - B. and C. Extracts from Steubenville Republican Ledger announcing Jackson's election and supper given in honor of Jackson's triumph.
 - D. Extract Charleston Courier.
 - E. Autograph military orders of various officers.
 - F. Autograph report Captain Hawley and Captain Llewellyn Griffith. Infantry report of Major H. B. Pierce.
 - G. (1) Letter in regard to a revenue appointment in Maine.
(2) Military orders signed by General Jackson.

- (3) Interesting letters from Andrew Jackson to Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Jr.
- H. Letter from Andrew Jackson to Dr. John L. Wynn, 1828, also letters from Andrew Jackson to Mrs. Sarah Yorke Jackson.
- I. Extracts from letters of J. Wornton, Jr., Andrew Ewing, and Capt. Thomas Preston.
- J. Extract from South Carolina News.
- K. Letter from D. Morrison, contractor, concerning additions to the house and the erection of the "Temple Tomb." Presented by Mrs. P. H. Manlove.
- L. Two letters to Sarah Yorke Jackson from Andrew Jackson; also letter of presentation of plaster cast of Powers Bust from Mr. Woodbury, and letter of reply from Andrew Jackson; also letter from Judge John Overton to Andrew Jackson.

THE GUEST CHAMBER

- 1 Two mahogany beds. The Association possesses six of the eight solid mahogany beds purchased when the house was refurnished in 1835. The cedar chest, mahogany washstand and wardrobe and little leather trunk are all original furnishings.
- 2 Oil portrait of Jackson by some unknown artist.
- 3 Twin children of Marcus Talmage, of New York, named Andrew Jackson and Rachel Jackson Talmage. Presented to the President in gratitude for service rendered. Was at the White House and Hermitage; always placed in the nursery. Was much damaged, and restored by the Ladies' Hermitage Association.

Wall paper original. The carpet on the floor and curtains at the windows are similar to those always used at the Hermitage.

THE LAFAYETTE ROOM

In which LaFayette was entertained in 1825.

The furniture of this room was used in the Jackson room in the replica of the Hermitage at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904. It is all genuine Jackson furniture.

- 1 Portrait of Mrs. Jackson, presented to the Association by Mrs. Ellen Call Long, whose father, General Call, eloped with his beautiful bride, Miss Mary Kirkman, and was married at the Hermitage. This portrait and also one of the General were given to the young couple as a bridal present.
- 2 Old-fashioned shaving stand on chiffonier.
- 3 Chair from the Chateau de LaFayette, presented to the Association in 1890 by Senator Edmond de LaFayette, the grandson of General LaFayette.
- 4 Flag from the grave of LaFayette, procured for the Association by Miss M. E. Ford.
- 5 Old mantel mirror, one of the original ones, bed steps, pair china vases, mahogany wardrobe, French dresser, mahogany bed, and old chair, all part of the original furnishings.

Table, draperies and wall paper are all original. The carpet on the floor and curtains at the windows are similar to those always used at the Hermitage.

Engravings of Napoleon and Marshal Ney, who was Marshal of France during Napoleon's time.

THE DINING ROOM

- 1 The "Old Hickory," or January 8 mantel, made of bits of hickory worked upon alone on the 8th of January of successive years. Presented to General Jackson in 1839. It has been nearly destroyed by relic hunters.
- 2 Original dining table, at which eight Presidents have dined—viz: Andrew Jackson, James Monroe, Martin Van Buren, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, James K. Polk, Millard Fillmore, and Theodore Roosevelt.
- 3 Original solid mahogany sideboard. Was always filled with the handsomest silver and cut glass, much of which is still preserved in the family.
- 4 Mahogany side table.
- 5 Pier table, mate to the one in the hall.
- 6 Old table similar to Jackson's. Presented by Mrs. Mary C. Dorris.
- 7 Brass andirons.
- 8 Clock.

- 9 One of the Earl portraits of Jackson. Presented to the Association by the Woman's Democratic Club of Monmouth, Illinois.
- 10 The celebrated Healy portrait, only two of which are in existence, the other hanging in the Louvre at Paris. Painted eight days before Jackson's death.
- 11 Healy, the artist of the above portrait, sent by Louis Philippe to paint prominent Americans.
- 12 Candelabra.
- 13 Some of the valuable Jackson-Decatur silver. The silver consists of sixteen round and oval dishes, which were purchased by Jackson from the widow of Commodore Decatur, and used constantly for years at the Hermitage.
- 14 Case of silver knives and forks.
- 15 Silver wine cooler.
- 16 Pair of silver wine carts, unique in design.
- 17 Silver Epergne bought from Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence.
- 18 Silver cake basket.
- 19 Bohemian cut glass decanter in silver stand.
- 20 Portrait of General Andrew Jackson.
- 21 Portrait of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of General Jackson.
- 22 Portrait of John Donelson, one of the pioneers, brother of Mrs. Rachel Jackson.
- 23 Portrait of Mary Purnell, wife of John Donelson.
- 24 Portrait of Col. John Coffee, afterwards General Coffee on Jackson's staff at the Battle of New Orleans.
- 25 Portrait of Mary Donelson, daughter of the above John Donelson, niece of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of General Coffee. Portraits were presented to the Ladies' Hermitage Association by Hon. Alexander Donelson Coffee, son of General Coffee.
- 26 Six mahogany chairs.
- 27 Liqueur chest of General Jackson. Presented by Mrs. Michael A. Mullens, of Baltimore, Maryland.
- 28 Original chest which contained Decatur silver.
- 29 Cut glass decanter.
- 30 Custard cups.
- 31 Nut bowls.

32 Bronze dinner gong.
33 Silver candelabra.

Adjoining the dining room is the pantry, and farther to the rear the storeroom. A passageway leads directly to the old kitchen.

KITCHEN

The restoration of the old kitchen to its old-time glory of yawning chimney-piece, its cranes and pot-hooks, its ovens and skillets, its candle molds and spinning wheels, brings back reminiscences of "Betty" and the old regime of Jackson's day.

Spinning wheel, 100 years old. Presented by Andrew Jackson Baker, the curator's son.

Reel, 100 years old. Presented by Andrew Jackson Baker. Candle moulds. Several sets. Presented by Miss Louise Baxter, Mrs. W. J. McMurray, Mrs. M. A. Spurr, and Mrs. George L. Cowan.

Pot-hooks. Used in Revolutionary War. Presented by Miss Louise Baxter.

Flax-hacker. Over 100 years old. Presented by Miss Louise G. Lindsley.

Some of the original kitchen utensils. Presented by Mrs. Andrew Jackson, III.

Pot-hook. Presented by Miss Louise G. Lindsley.

Old-fashioned water cooler. Always used in the pantry.

Brass kettle, presented by Mrs. Whitefoord Cole.

Churn of Jackson's. Loaned by Miss Emma Hoffstetter.

Six dish covers, pair tongs of Major Andrew Jackson Donelson's. Presented by Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson.

Spice jars.

Original kitchen safe.

The kitchen and smokehouse were not burned when the Hermitage mansion was burned in 1834. The tin roof on the kitchen, also on the smokehouse, has never been changed since 1819.

THE OLD SMOKEHOUSE

A remnant of days long gone by, when the smokehouse was the most important house on a plantation. Built in 1819.

THE CARRIAGE HOUSE

In 1897, Col. Andrew Jackson, from whom most of the relics have been purchased, sold to the Association the interesting old coach used by Jackson at the White House for state, ceremonial and social purposes and for several trips to the Hermitage. The trip to the Hermitage took thirty days' time. His final trip, when returning to end his life as a private citizen, was a continual ovation.

The skeleton of the phaeton is all that is left of the beautiful vehicle presented to General Jackson by the "Democratic-Republican" citizens of Philadelphia. It was made from timbers taken from the old ship Constitution. It was burned in a fire in Cincinnati, where Colonel Jackson was living and had his relics stored. The letter of presentation hangs in the museum.

Stone doorstep, now in front of Carriage House. Presented to Col. W. W. Parks by General Jackson. Presented to the Ladies' Hermitage Association by his granddaughters, Misses Annie and Grace Handley.

Letter about purchase of carriage by Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence is in the Museum, Case No. 2, article 43.

Letter presenting the phaeton, made from timbers of the old Constitution, is in Case No. 2, article 14, in Museum.

UNCLE ALFRED'S CABIN

Uncle Alfred was General Jackson's body-servant and always lived in this cabin in the rear yard. This cabin has been restored and furnished according to Uncle Alfred's time. One room contains the history of the Ladies' Hermitage Association and will be used for board meetings and rented to the members of the Association for luncheons.



THE TOMB

The tomb was built by General Jackson long before his death, and was erected over his wife, with a vault left for himself.

The inscription on General Jackson's tomb is :

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON

Born March 15, 1767

Died June 8, 1845

The inscription on Mrs. Jackson's tomb was written by her husband, and is as follows :

"Here lies the remains of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of President Jackson, who died the 22nd of December, 1828. Age 61 years. Her face was fair, her person pleasing, her temper amiable, her heart kind; she delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow creatures, and cultivated that divine pleasure by the most liberal and unpretending methods; to the poor she was a benefactor; to the rich an example; to the wretched a comforter; to the prosperous an ornament; her piety went hand in hand

with her benevolence, and she thanked her creator for being permitted to do good. A being so gentle and so virtuous slander might wound, but could not dishonor. Even Death, when he bore her from the arms of her husband, could but transport her to the bosom of her God."

The other graves in the plat are those of the adopted son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., and his wife, Mrs. Sarah Yorke Jackson. Two infants lie buried there; also one son, Samuel Jackson, who was killed at Chickamauga; the grave of Dr. John M. Lawrence, who married Rachel, the pet and idol of the old General's life, is on the plat; also their daughter, Mrs. C. W. Winn. In February, 1923, the spirit of Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence passed into the great beyond, and her body rests beside her husband and near her grandfather, the great hero, who affectionately looked upon and called her his "beloved little Rachel." The grave of Col. R. E. W. Earl, friend and companion of Jackson, is there. Farther apart from the other graves is that of Mrs. Marion Adams, the widowed sister of Mrs. Sarah Jackson, who always resided with her, and whose family was reared at the Hermitage. On December 19, 1906, Col. Andrew Jackson, grandson, was laid beside his kindred dust in the garden, and his wife, Mrs. Amy Jackson, who died January 9, 1921, lies beside him. The grave of Old Uncle Alfred, who so much desired to be buried near General Jackson, is located to the north of the tomb.

THE SARCOPHAGUS OFFER

In March, 1845, Commodore Elliott offered to General Jackson a Sarcophagus which he had obtained at Palestine. In a letter of appreciation, but ringing with American spirit, General Jackson declined the offer.

The two letters touching this incident were presented to the Association by Hon. John Wesley Gaines and are as follows:

WASHINGTON City, March 18, 1845.

MY DEAR GENERAL—Last night I made something of a speech at the National Institute, and have offered for their acceptance the sarcophagus which I obtained at Palestine, brought home in the *Constitution*, and believed to contain the remains of the Roman Emperor Alexander Severus, with the suggestion that it might be tendered you for your final resting place. I pray you, General, to live on in the fear of the Lord; dying the death of a Roman soldier, an emperor's coffin awaits you.

I am, truly, your old friend,

JESSIE D. ELLIOTT.

GEN. ANDREW JACKSON.

HERMITAGE, TENN., MARCH 27, 1845.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 18th inst. tonight with a copy of the Proceedings of the National Institute, furnished me by their corresponding secretary, on the presentation by you of the sarcophagus for acceptance on condition it shall be preserved and in honor of my memory, have been received, and are now before me. Although laboring under great debility and affliction, from a severe attack from which I may not recover, I raise my pen and endeavor to reply. The steadiness of my nerves may perhaps lead you to conclude my prostration of strength is not so great as here expressed. Strange as it may appear, my nerves are as steady as they were forty years gone by, whilst from debility and affliction I am gasping for breath. I have read the whole proceedings of the presentation by you of the sarcophagus, and the resolutions passed by the board of directors so honorable to my fame, with sensations and feelings more easily to be conjectured than by me expressed. The whole proceedings call for my most grateful thanks, which are hereby extended to you, and through you to the president and directors of the National Institute. **BUT WITH THE WARMEST SENSATIONS THAT CAN INSPIRE A GRATEFUL HEART, I MUST DECLINE ACCEPTING THE HONOR INTENDED TO BE BESTOWED.** I CANNOT CONSENT THAT MY MORTAL BODY SHALL BE LAID IN A RÉPOSITORY PREPARED FOR AN EMPÉROR OR KING.

MY REPUBLICAN FEELINGS AND PRINCIPLES FORBID IT; THE SIMPLICITY OF OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT FORBIDS IT. EVERY MONUMENT ERECTED TO PÉRPETUATE THE MÉMORY OF OUR HÉROES AND STATESMEN OUGHT TO BÉAR ÉVIDENCE OF THE ECONOMY AND SIMPLICITY OF OUR REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS AND OF THE PLAINNESS OF OUR REPUBLICAN CITIZENS, WHO ARE THE SOVEREIGNS OF OUR GLORIOUS UNION AND WHOSE VIRTUE IT IS TO PÉRPETUATE IT. TRUE VIRTUE CANNOT EXIST WHERE POMP AND PARADE ARE THE GOVERNING PASSIONS. IT CAN ONLY DWELL WITH THE PEOPLE—THE GREAT LABORING AND PRODUCING CLASSES—THAT FORM THE BONE AND SINEW OF OUR CONFÉDÉRACY.

For these reasons I cannot accept the honor you and the president and directors of the National Institute intended to bestow. I CANNOT PERMIT MY REMAINS TO BE THE FIRST IN THESE UNITED STATES TO BE DEPOSITED IN A SARCOPHAGUS MADE FOR AN EMPÉROR OR KING. I again repeat, please accept for yourself and convey to the president and directors of the National Institute my most profound respects for the honor you and they intended to bestow. I have prepared an humble depository for my mortal body beside that wherein lies my beloved wife, where, without any pomp or parade, I have requested, when my God calls me to sleep with my fathers, to be laid; for both of us there to remain until the last trumpet sounds to call the dead to judgment, when we, I hope, shall rise together, clothed with that heavenly body promised to all who believe in our glorious Redeemer who died for us that we might live, and by whose atonement I hope for a blessed immortality.

I am, with great respect, your friend and fellow-citizen,

ANDREW JACKSON.

COMMODORE J. D. ELLIOTT, *United States Navy.*

GENUINENESS OF THE RELICS

That there might never be a question raised as to the genuineness of the relics purchased, the Association has obtained from Colonel Jackson and his sister, Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence, the following affidavit:

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that all the articles of furniture or relics purchased by the Ladies' Hermitage Association from Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence, granddaughter, and Col. Andrew Jackson, grandson of General Andrew Jackson, are the identical pieces of furniture owned and used by General Jackson during his lifetime. They were in the Hermitage when General Jackson died and were there when the Ladies' Hermitage Association took possession in 1889. The entire collection was removed in 1893, when Colonel Jackson left the Hermitage, and have been restored from time to time as the Association was able to purchase them.

The articles restored up to the present time, March, 1900, are those in General Jackson's bedroom, which is complete as it was the day he died; the library, or office, entire; the hall, entire; and all furniture now in the dining room and parlors.

COL. ANDREW JACKSON,
RACHEL JACKSON LAWRENCE.

(SEAL)

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this March 13, 1900.

R. S. COWAN, *Notary Public.*

Since 1900 many more pieces of the Jackson furniture and relics have been purchased and restored to the Hermitage, until it is well furnished, every room being filled with beautiful and handsome things of historic interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Association is indebted to Messrs. Russell E. Hart, Architect; James G. Blakemore, Manager of the Tennessee Inspection Bureau; R. S. Maddox, State Forester of Tennessee, and Elsworth P. Scales, for their suggestions and advice in locating and constructing walks, in providing additional fire protection, in caring for the cedar trees along the old driveway, and supervising installation of modern heating system.

The Following Boards Have Had Control of the Association
Since Its Organization

ELECTED MAY 15, 1889.

Mrs. Mary L. Baxter, Regent.
Mrs. A. S. Colyar, First Vice-Regent.
Mrs. J. M. Dickinson, Second Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary.
Mrs. William Morrow.
Mrs. John Ruhm.
Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson.
Mrs. Duncan B. Cooper.
Mrs. Felix Demoville.
L. F. Benson, Treasurer.

ELECTED MAY 20, 1891.

Mrs. Mary L. Baxter, Regent.
Mrs. Albert S. Marks, Acting Regent.
Mrs. J. Berrien Lindsley, Sec. Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary.
Mrs. William Morrow.
Mrs. John Ruhm.
Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson.
Mrs. John C. Gaut.
Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks.
Dr. William Morrow, Treasurer.

ELECTED JUNE 7, 1893.

Mrs. Mary L. Baxter, Regent.
Mrs. Albert S. Marks, First Vice-Regent.
Mrs. J. Berrien Lindsley, Sec. Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary.
Mrs. John Ruhm, Auditor.
Mrs. John C. Gaut.
Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson.
Mrs. Isabel M. Clark.
Mrs. J. M. Dickinson.
Mr. Edgar Jones, Treasurer.

ELECTED OCTOBER 30, 1895.

Mrs. Mary L. Baxter, Regent.
Mrs. Albert S. Marks, Acting Regent.
Mrs. J. Berrien Lindsley, Sec. Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary.
Mrs. John Ruhm, Auditor.
Mrs. Hugh Craighead.
Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson.
Mrs. John C. Gaut.
Mrs. Isabel Clark.
Mrs. P. H. Manlove, Treasurer.

ELECTED MAY 19, 1897.

Mrs. Mary L. Baxter, Regent.
Mrs. Albert S. Marks, Acting Regent.
Mrs. J. Berrien Lindsley, Sec. Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary.
Mrs. R. G. Throne.
Mrs. J. M. Dickinson.
Mrs. M. S. Cockrill.
Mrs. A. M. Shook.
Mrs. John C. Gaut.
Mrs. P. H. Manlove, Treasurer.

ELECTED MAY 17, 1899

Mrs. J. Berrien Lindsley, Regent.
Mrs. J. M. Dickinson, First Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Eugene C. Lewis, Sec. Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary.
Mrs. R. G. Throne.
Mrs. M. S. Cockrill.
Mrs. A. M. Shook.
Mrs. John C. Gaut.
Mrs. J. C. Buntin.
Mrs. A. M. Shook, Treasurer.

ELECTED MAY 15, 1901.

Mrs. J. Berrien Lindsley, Regent.
Mrs. A. M. Shook, First Vice-Regent.
Mrs. M. S. Cockrill, Second Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary.
Mrs. John C. Gaut.
Mrs. William J. McMurray.
Mrs. Thomas M. Steger.
Mrs. J. C. Buntin.
Mrs. J. Walter Allen, Treasurer.

ELECTED MAY 13, 1903.

Mrs. J. Berrien Lindsley, Regent.
Mrs. A. M. Shook, First Vice-Regent.
Mrs. M. S. Cockrill, Second Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary.
Mrs. John C. Gaut.
Mrs. William J. McMurray.
Mrs. Thomas M. Steger.
Mrs. J. C. Buntin.
Mrs. J. Walter Allen, Treasurer.
Mrs. Lindsley expiring July 5, 1903, Mrs. A. M. Shook was elected Regent. Miss Louise Lindsley, a director.

ELECTED MAY 17, 1905.

Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Regent.
Mrs. M. S. Cockrill, First Vice-Regent.
Miss Louise Lindsley, Second Vice-Regent.
Mrs. J. Walter Allen, Secretary.
Mrs. William J. McMurray.
Mrs. Thomas M. Steger.
Mrs. J. C. Buntin.
Mrs. A. M. Shook.
Mrs. P. H. Manlove, Treasurer.

ELECTED MAY 15, 1907.

Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Regent.
Miss Louise G. Lindsley, First V.-Regent.
Mrs. A. M. Shook, Second Vice-Regent.
Mrs. J. Walter Allen, Secretary.
Mrs. M. S. Cockrill.
Mrs. Thomas M. Steger.
Mrs. B. F. Wilson.
Mrs. Joseph M. Ford.
Mrs. P. H. Manlove, Treasurer.

ELECTED MAY 19, 1909.

Miss Louise Grundy Lindsley, Regent.
Mrs. Walter Allen, First Vice-Regent.
Mrs. A. M. Shook, Second Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary.
Mrs. M. S. Cockrill.
Mrs. Cleves Symmes.
Mrs. B. F. Wilson.
Mrs. Joseph M. Ford.
Mrs. M. S. Cockrill expired 1910. Mrs. Shelby Williams elected her successor.

ELECTED MAY 17, 1911.

Miss Louise Grundy Lindsley, Regent.
Mrs. J. Walter Allen, First Vice-Regent.
Mrs. P. F. Wilson, Second Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary.
Mrs. J. Cleves Symmes.
Mrs. John C. Brown.
Mrs. A. M. Shook.
Mrs. James H. Campbell.
Mrs. P. H. Manlove, Treasurer.

ELECTED MAY 21, 1913.

Mrs. B. F. Wilson, Regent.
Miss Louise G. Lindsley, First V.-Regent.
Mrs. A. M. Shook, Second Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary.
Miss Carrie Simms.
Mrs. R. A. Henry.
Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson.
Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks.
Mrs. P. H. Manlove, Treasurer.

ELECTED MAY 19, 1915.

Mrs. B. F. Wilson, Regent.
Miss Louise G. Lindsley, First V.-Regent.
Mrs. A. M. Shook, Second Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary.
Miss Carrie Simms.
Mrs. R. A. Henry.
Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson.
Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks.
Mrs. P. H. Manlove, Treasurer.
Mrs. Manlove expiring February 27, 1917,
Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks was elected treasurer, and Mrs. Porter Phillips a director.

ELECTED MAY 16, 1917.

Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson, Regent.
Mrs. B. F. Wilson, First Vice-Regent.
Miss Louise G. Lindsley, Sec. V.-Regent.
Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks, Treasurer.
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary.
Mrs. A. M. Shook.
Mrs. Porter Phillips.
Mrs. R. A. Henry.
Mrs. J. Washington Moore.

ELECTED MAY 21, 1919.

Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson, Regent.
Mrs. B. F. Wilson, First Vice-Regent.
Miss Louise G. Lindsley, Sec. V.-Regent.
Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks, Treasurer.
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary.
Mrs. E. T. Lowe.
Mrs. Porter Phillips.
Mrs. Harry Evans.
Mrs. R. A. Henry.

ELECTED MAY 18, 1921.

Mrs. Harry Evans, Regent.
Mrs. Alex Caldwell, First Vice-Regent.
Mrs. James S. Frazer, Second Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary.
Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks, Treasurer.
Miss Louise G. Lindsley.
Mrs. R. A. Henry.
Mrs. Joseph H. Thompson.
Mrs. Walter Stokes.
Mrs. Harry Evans resigned April 4th, 1922. Mrs. Henry elected Regent and Mrs. McFarland a director.
Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks resigned December, 1921. Mrs. E. A. Lindsey elected Treasurer.
Mrs. Joseph H. Thompson resigned and Mrs. Reau Folk elected October, 1921.

ELECTED, 1922.

Mrs. R. A. Henry, Regent.
Mrs. Alex Caldwell, First Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Jas. S. Frazer, Second Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary.
Mrs. E. A. Lindsey, Treasurer.
Miss Louise G. Lindsley.
Mrs. Reau Folk.
Mrs. Walter Stokes.
Mrs. Craig McFarland.

ELECTED MAY 16, 1923.

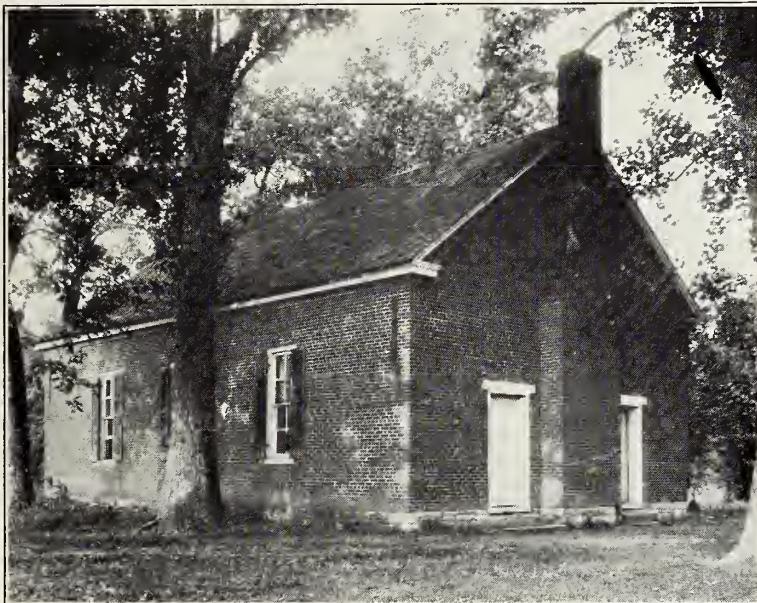
Mrs. Walter Stokes, Regent.
Mrs. Alex Caldwell, First Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Jas. S. Frazer, Second Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary.
Mrs. E. A. Lindsey, Treasurer.
Miss Louise G. Lindsley.
Mrs. Reau Folk.
Mrs. Craig McFarland.
Mrs. John T. Henderson.

ELECTED MAY 20, 1925.

Mrs. Walter Stokes, Regent.
Mrs. Jas. S. Frazer, First Vice-Regent.
Mrs. E. W. Graham, Second Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Reau Folk, Secretary.
Mrs. E. A. Lindsey, Treasurer.
Miss Louise G. Lindsley.
Mrs. Craig McFarland.
Mrs. H. L. Sperry.
Mrs. J. M. Overton.

ELECTED MAY 18, 1927

Mrs. James S. Frazer, Regent.
Mrs. Edward A. Lindsey, First V.-Regent.
Mrs. E. W. Graham, Sec. Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Reau E. Folk, Secretary.
Mrs. Lyon Childress, Treasurer.
Miss Louise G. Lindsley.
Mrs. H. L. Sperry.
Mrs. Jesse M. Overton.
Mrs. James E. Caldwell, Sr.



HERMITAGE CHURCH

In 1823 General Andrew Jackson erected the Hermitage Church on his farm to gratify his beloved wife. Two large log fireplaces were used to furnish heat, home-made brick were used for flooring and candles for lighting. Located nearby the Hermitage on the Lebanon Road.



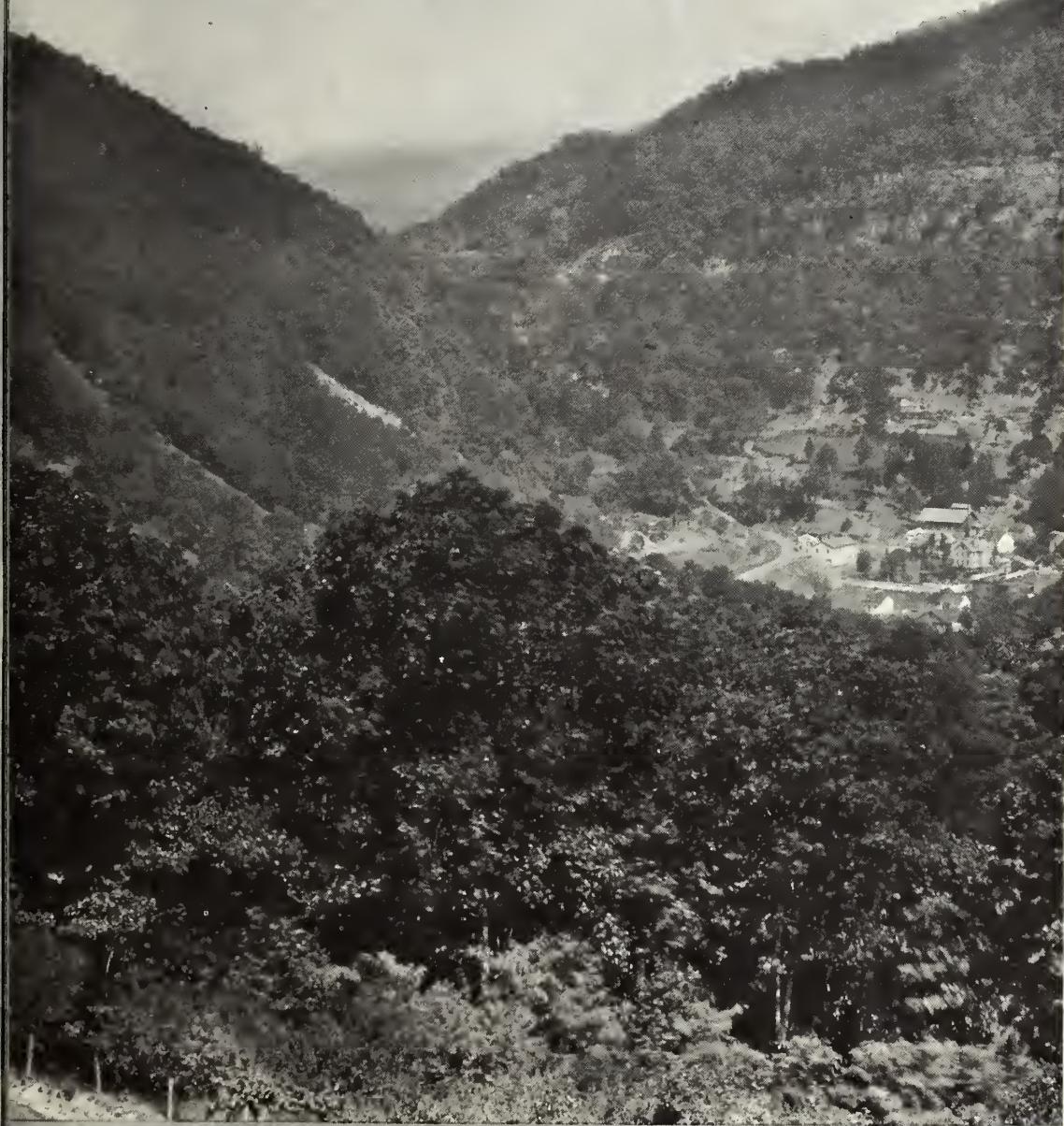
ENTRANCE TO THE HERMITAGE

CULLOM & GHERTNER CO., NASHVILLE

CUMBERLAND GAP

National Historical Park

KENTUCKY • VIRGINIA • TENNESSEE





ENTRANCE TO THE HERMITAGE

CULLOM & GHERTNER CO., NASHVILLE

CUMBERLAND GAP

National Historical Park

KENTUCKY • VIRGINIA • TENNESSEE



CUMBERLAND GAP

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Through Cumberland Gap passed the Wilderness Road, main artery of the great trans-Allegheny migration which won the Northwest Territory and extended the western boundary of the United States to the Mississippi River.

Long before the white man came, "Kentucky" was a magic name among the Indians. Its fertile grazing lands, uninhabited by man, teemed with vast herds of buffalo, deer, and smaller game. Cherokee hunters from the south often visited Kentucky, vying for its rich prizes with the Shawnee and other Indians from north of the Ohio River. Bloody clashes among the fierce tribes were frequent. One of the trails much used by war and hunting parties was the "Warrior's Path," which crossed the mountain barrier into southeastern Kentucky at Cumberland Gap.

First White Exploration

For nearly 150 years after the first white settlement of Virginia, the forbidding Allegheny ridge kept the English colonists from Kentucky. In 1750, Dr. Thomas Walker discovered Cumberland Gap—a natural passage through this mountain barrier.

Engaged to locate an 800,000-acre grant for the Loyal Land Company, Walker and five companions set out from Albemarle County, Va., on March 6. Crossing the Blue Ridge, the party moved slowly southwestward and, on the night of April 12, camped on Powell's River about 10 miles east of the gap.

Walker's journal entry for April 13 tells of their momentous discovery: "We went four miles to large Creek . . . , and from thence Six miles to Cave Gap, the land being Levil." He named the mountain pass for a large cave, with a spring flowing through, which he found there.

Noting the precipitous face of the Pinnacle, which he called "Steep Ridge," Walker and his companions followed a "plain Indian Road" into Kentucky. Moving northward along this trail, the Warrior's Path, the party on April 17 came to a river, which Walker named the "Cumberland" in honor of the Duke of Cumberland, son of King George II and Queen Caroline of England. Later, that name was given also to the gap and the mountain range. Near the river the explorers built a log cabin, the first white dwelling in Kentucky.

After 2 months exploring the hills of eastern Kentucky, the party crossed the mountains north of Cumberland Gap and started home. On July 13, Walker reached his starting point in Albemarle County, Va. He had failed to find the storied Bluegrass region of central Kentucky, but he had located the mountain pass which was to play such an important part in the settlement of that fertile section.

The National Park System, of which this area is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.

Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road

The French and Indian War, 1754-60, and Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763-65, prevented any immediate attempt to follow Walker's lead. When peace returned, however, small parties of hunters began passing through Cumberland Gap. The most famous was Daniel Boone.

After an unsuccessful attempt to cross the mountains north of Cumberland Gap in the winter of 1767-68, Boone returned to his home in the Yadkin Valley of western North Carolina. There, a year later, he had a surprise visit from John Finley, a fellow campaigner of the French and Indian War. Finley had visited the Bluegrass region several years before, and he convinced Boone that it could be reached through Cumberland Gap.

Boone and Finley, with four companions, set out on May 1, 1769. Passing through the gap, they followed the Warrior's Path northward until they came to a branch of the Kentucky River. Entranced by the richness and beauty of the country, Boone spent nearly 2 years exploring despite a series of mishaps which included capture by the Indians and the disappearance of his brother-in-law, John Stuart. Completely alone much of the time, he ranged all through the fertile region and finally returned home, in the spring of 1771, knowing more about Kentucky than any other white man.

In September 1773, Boone led an unsuccessful attempt to settle in Kentucky. Near Cumberland Gap an Indian attack killed several persons, including Boone's son James, and the party turned back.

An Indian uprising, Lord Dunmore's War, broke out in 1774 while numerous parties of white hunters and surveyors were operating in Kentucky. Boone and a companion, Michael Stoner, passed through Cumberland Gap and covered 800 miles of wilderness in 2 months to warn the white men of their danger.

The defeat of the Indians, in October



Daniel Boone. A painting by
Chester Harding.

1774, paved the way for an ambitious scheme to settle Kentucky. At the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals in March 1775, Judge Richard Henderson bought the Cherokee claim to 20 million acres south of the Kentucky River. There he planned to establish a new colony, "Transylvania." To open the region for settlement, he engaged Daniel Boone to blaze a trail through Cumberland Gap.

Starting from Long Island of the Holston (now Kingsport, Tenn.) on March 10, Boone led 30 axmen in cutting the "Wilderness Road." Hacking their way across mountain, through swamp and canebrake, the party on April 1 reached the Kentucky River, 208 miles from their starting point. There they erected a fort, which was named Boonesborough.

The Wilderness Road in the Revolution

Soon Henderson arrived with reinforcements for the Boonesborough garrison. The

opening of the Wilderness Road drew more pioneers, and other "Kentucky stations" began to spring up.

When Henderson tried to assert authority over these new settlements, however, the individualistic backwoodsmen rebelled. In June 1776, George Rogers Clark and John Gabriel Jones made the arduous journey through Cumberland Gap to Williamsburg to ask the Virginia government for support. Six months later, Virginia formally organized Kentucky as its westernmost county. Henderson's plan for a private colony had failed, but his Wilderness Road had guaranteed the permanence of white settlement in Kentucky.

The westward movement slowed to a trickle during the first years of the Revolutionary War. Northern Indians, backed by the British, began to harass the infant settlements in ever-growing numbers. The Cumberland Gap route was frequently closed by the Indian threat; when open, it was used mainly to bring badly needed troops and sup-

plies to the hard-pressed settlements.

The tide turned in 1778-79, however, when a Kentucky and Virginia force under George Rogers Clark crossed the Ohio River and captured the important British posts at Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes. Though Indian attacks continued, westward travel over the Wilderness Road soon became even heavier than before. By the time the war ended in 1783, some 12,000 settlers had entered Kentucky, most of them through Cumberland Gap.

Flood Tide of Settlement

The mass immigration which followed the Revolution caused John Filson, Kentucky's first historian, to predict in 1784 that the region would soon become "exceedingly populous." He was right, for 8 years later Kentucky entered the Union with a population of 100,000, and by 1800 the total was more than 220,000.

For some years, most of this great stream

The Wilderness Road in Kentucky, looking north into Yellow Creek Valley.
Courtesy, Inman.





Pinnacle Overlook Terrace. *Courtesy, Inman.*

continued to pass through Cumberland Gap, and in 1796 the Wilderness Road was widened and improved for wagon traffic. The final defeat of the northern Indians and the opening of more direct routes across the mountains, however, eventually diverted most of the travelers. By 1825, a large part of the traffic on the Wilderness Road, which had once echoed with the footsteps of Boone and Clark and the war whoops of the Indian, consisted of livestock en route to eastern markets.

Later History of the Area

When the Civil War began in 1861, Cumberland Gap was important to both Federals and Confederates. Either army, holding the mountain pass, would be in position to invade enemy territory. Held first by Confederates, the gap was captured on June 17, 1862, by Union troops under George W. Morgan. Morgan had to evacuate his position 3 months later, and the gap remained in

Confederate hands until its final capture by Ambrose E. Burnside's Union army on September 9, 1863.

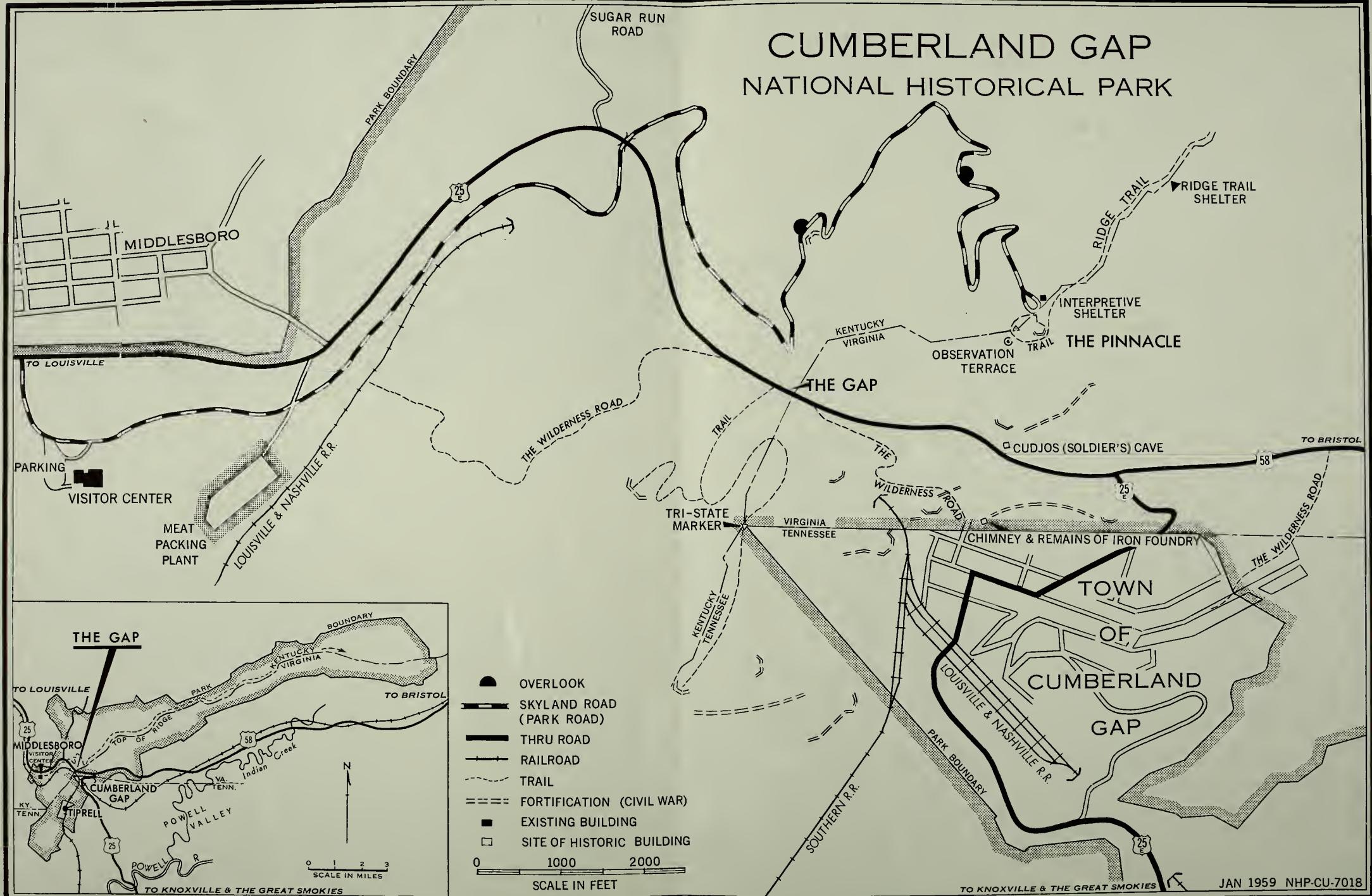
One chapter remained in the dramatic story of Cumberland Gap. In 1886, the historic mountain pass figured in a large industrial promotion scheme which gave birth to the city of Middlesboro, Ky. An English syndicate, planning to exploit mineral resources in the area, spent millions of dollars in land purchases and industrial development. In 1893, before development was complete, financial reverses caused the scheme to collapse; but Middlesboro has continued to grow and thrive.

Geology

Cumberland Gap is a saddle or notch cut into a ridge of resistant rock by former stream activity. Such notches are frequently found in the Appalachians and are known as wind gaps.

This region has been subjected to great

CUMBERLAND GAP NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK



earth stresses producing folded and faulted rocks. These stresses were so great that older rocks from the southeast were thrust for miles over younger rocks to the northwest. Erosion of rocks of varying hardness and different angles of folding has formed the present ridge and basin topography.

The gap is in a zone of fractured rock where the ridge was most easily attacked by erosion. Presumably, a southward flowing stream crossed what is now the ridge. However, the Middlesboro Basin, to the northwest, was more rapidly and more deeply quarried than the gap area. This resulted in the diversion of the stream northward into the Cumberland River. The ridge became the water divide, and the former stream course became the gap.

The Park

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, which has almost 32 square miles covering parts of three States, was designated a Federal area on September 14, 1955. Besides the gap itself, the park contains approximately 2 miles of the Wilderness Road; the Pinnacle, from which you can see parts of several States; the ruins of an early iron foundry; Civil War fortifications; the Tri-State Peak, where Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee meet; and caves and other interesting geological features.

Your Visit to the Park

You can reach the park, which is near Middlesboro, Ky., and Cumberland Gap,

Tenn., by U. S. 25-E or U. S. 58. Middlesboro taxis serve the entire gap area. Eating and sleeping accommodations are available in communities near the park.

A visitor center at the west end of the park is open in winter from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. In summer it is open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., except weekends and holidays when it closes at 6 p. m. At the visitor center are historical exhibits, an observation deck, and orientation and interpretive devices. Foot trails lead to other features which are marked by plaques and trailside exhibits. You can get further information at the visitor center or at the Pinnacle interpretive shelter.

Groups may receive special service if advance arrangements are made with the superintendent.

Administration

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park is administered by the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Box 340, Middlesboro, Ky., is in immediate charge.

Mission 66

Mission 66 is a program designed to be completed by 1966 which will assure the maximum protection of the scenic, scientific, wilderness, and historic resources of the National Park System in such ways and by such means as will make them available for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fred A. Seaton, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*



Cover: Cumberland Gap, looking toward Kentucky. Reproduced by courtesy of the copyright owners, Caulfield & Shook.

THE GENEALOGICAL
PUBLICATIONS

of

WORTH S. RAY

*Author of Lost Tribes of North Carolina,
Tennessee Cousins, Austin Colony Pioneers,
and other genealogical books and articles.*

Offered for Sale

by the

SOUTHERN BOOK CO.

6 E. Franklin St.
Baltimore 2, Maryland

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Lincoln National Life Foundation
1301 S. Harrison Street
Fort Wayne 2, Indiana.

FORM 3547 REQUESTED

Spurious rebs

Grand Junction, Tenn.

Dec. 3, 1971

Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry
Director Lincoln National Life Foundation
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dear Dr. McMurtry:

I saw you on W.R.E.C. T.V on Good Morning From Memphis several months ago and have thought of writing to you, but just now getting around to it.

I have an old Hotel Register from an old hotel in LaGrange, Tenn that was in operation during the Civil War days. In it are registered many soldiers, and army officers that stayed there over night or had meals there during the years 1858 thru 1865.

Amoung these signatures that with out a doubt are authentic, are Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis (President at the time.) traveling in disguise as the notation reads.

I wondered if you might be interested in the book for the foundation there since Lincoln's name appears in the book? I am sure you would not make an offer sight unseen, but if you think you might be interested I would try to arzange for you to see the book.

The book shows the age of over 100 years, with the cover and the pages are yellowed & rotten from age. These names mentioned above as well as many others are still very clear or visible, but some are dim from age.

As you might know that LaGrange is a historic old town, with many of the old homes that stood during the war then, are still there, some have been restored. This is where the oldest ~~Episcopal~~ Church ~~stands~~ in the U.S.A still has services.

My old home was there but has been torn away, where we was told that it was one of the headquarters for one of the Generals. The Female college was burned right next door to my old home. The lot is still known as the "Old

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FORM 3547 REQUESTED

FOREWORD

It was back in March of this year that we first presented to our customers a catalog of books from the library of WORTH S. RAY, Austin attorney and genealogist, together with a listing of his genealogical publications. Never in our history have we issued a catalog that had the sales response that we received from this one, and most deservedly so. The books from his library contained numerous choice books on Southern genealogy, and our presentation of his publications met with an overwhelming reception. Mr. Ray was one of the most active workers in Southern genealogy and the books he wrote and published will long remain a monument to his efforts.

Possibly his most important effort, and our choice is based entirely on the demand that we have had for this volume, is his important work on North Carolina, **THE LOST TRIBES OF NORTH CAROLINA**. Mr. Ray employed a rather unique device in the production of this book, actually writing and publishing four different books, each complete in itself, and then binding them together under a common title. There are no copies available at present of the first two parts of this work, **INDEX AND DIGEST TO HATHAWAY'S NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER** and **COLONIAL GRANVILLE COUNTY AND ITS PEOPLE**. So great has been the demand for these, however, that there is a strong possibility that we will be reprinting both of these volumes in the not too distant future.

Of the third part of this book, **THE MECKLENBURG SIGNERS AND THEIR NEIGHBORS**, we have remaining only some forty odd copies. It's practically a sure fire bet that they will all be sold out with this mailing. Of the fourth part, **OLD ALBEMARLE AND ITS ABSENTEE LANDLORDS**, we are pleased to state that we still have several hundred copies on hand, but it may not be too long before the price is advanced as the quantity diminishes.

Another truly important book and one of which less than one hundred copies now remain, is Mr. Ray's monumental work, **TENNESSEE COUSINS**. The 811 pages of this book, which has been called "The genealogical encyclopedia of Tennessee," is packed with vital and interesting information. This is a potential fifty dollar book, and this is probably the last time that we will offer it at the published price of only twenty dollars.

Needless to state, all of the books offered in this folder are in new condition. Another important feature is that we can offer all or any of these books on our budget plan, which requires a down payment of one-third of the value of the books you purchase and the remainder in two equal monthly payments thereafter. Many of our customers have taken advantage of this method of purchasing books and we ourselves are highly pleased with the results obtained. Although we have given credit to any one who requested it, we have not had any losses through this procedure. A fine commentary indeed.

The Lost Tribes of North Carolina

Part III

THE MECKLENBURG SIGNERS AND THEIR NEIGHBORS

By

WORTH S. RAY

250 pages

Cloth bound

With Separate Indexes to Names, Places and Subjects

\$15.00

In his preface to this study of the participants of one of the most notable events in American history, Mr. Ray states: "Collectively, what is here presented is not genealogy, so much as the history of a people—a TRIBE of people—that came to the valley between the Yadkin and Catawba rivers more than two hundred years ago. In these notes the compiler has tried to show, in conformity with the general theme he has in mind, where these people originated, and finally what became of them and their descendants."

Despite Mr. Ray's insistence on calling this an historical study, it is probably the finest genealogical record that could be gathered of the people of this district. The first half of the book consists of various records, listed below, while the second part is devoted to family histories much too numerous to mention.

Included among the records in this work are the various lists of the Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration; Abstracts of Some Ancient Items from Mecklenburg County Records; Marriage Records and Relationships of Mecklenburg People; List of Public Officials of Mecklenburg County, 1775 to 1783; First U. S. Census of 1790 by Districts, with a map and genealogical notes pertaining to the census records; Tombstone inscriptions from all churches; and Sketches of the Mecklenburg Signers. Several maps are included in the work, including one locating the homes of the Mecklenburg Signers and their neighbors.

The Lost Tribes of North Carolina

Part IV

OLD ALBEMARLE AND ITS ABSENTEE LANDLORDS

By

WORTH S. RAY

158 pages

Cloth bound

Illustrated with Maps

Indexed by Names

\$7.50

This, the last part of Lost Tribes of North Carolina, concerns itself with the settlement of the oldest part of the state. Mr. Ray has illustrated this work with 52 maps, all included in a special map index, showing Old Albemarle and the counties formed from it in various stages of development. In addition he gives a history of North Carolina Precincts and a thumbnail sketch of one hundred North Carolina Counties.

For his genealogical records Mr. Ray relied heavily on Hathaway's North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register. Included in the records are a list and sketches of the proprietors (whom he designates as the "Absentee Landlords"); a list of the earliest land grants in North Carolina; names from early records, lists of early residents and taxpayers; Births, Deaths and Marriages of Perquimans; Index to Marriages in Chowan Co.; Early Records of Chowan Precinct; and a Complete Index to Marriage Bonds of Bertie (formerly Chowan).

Considerable attention is paid to the Thomas family of Virginia and North Carolina, stressing their connection with families of the same period. He also gives the ancestry of Will Rogers, showing connecting families, and devotes several pages to the Bryan Family. Prominent mention is also given to the Barretts, Boddie, Bridgers, Bryan, Cotten, Crudup, Dawsob, Dew, Dixon, Edwards, Hardy, Hunt, Lawrence, Marshall, Martin, McKinnie, Portis, Robinson, Rogers, Shearer, Sherrod, Sherwood and Standley families.

AUSTIN COLONY PIONEERS

INCLUDING HISTORY

of

BASTROP, FAYETTE, GRIMES, MONTGOMERY
AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

TEXAS

And Their Earliest Settlers

By

WORTH S. RAY

\$10.00

This book is an exhaustive account of the history of the colonization of that part of Texas as originated by Moses Austin and carried out by his son, Stephen F. Austin, with all available information on the people who first settled and lived in it. It contains an historical sketch of each settlement, whether now still existing or long gone, made interesting with stories and general information about the early times and its people. It contains as much information concerning each of the early families as thorough search of old records could provide, together with what tradition could add to these accounts.

Particular attention, of course, is given to the families on the list of Austin's "Original Three Hundred Settlers," although there were more than this figure actually indicates. The locale of the so-called Austin Colony covers the present counties of Bastrop, Fayette, Grimes, Montgomery and Washington. The book gives the background of this colony, with accounts of not only the first settlers but of other groups coming early into it, in a brief and interesting manner.

The pioneers themselves are presented in considerable detail. There is a list of Austin's "Original Three Hundred Settlers," together with mention of others whom came at that time but whose names were not included in the list. Also, in the section on each of the five counties are found various records, such as tax lists, marriage records, tombstone inscriptions and abstracts of court records. In each section is listed alphabetically the families in the county in question, with some details regarding each. Information on some is brief, on others very full, depending, of course, on what information could be found. The author attempted to gather all available information on all the early families in these counties, and the volume is replete with genealogical data. It seems obvious that he made a thorough search of all the county records, abstracting from these all pertinent material, and also copied all the tombstone inscriptions which could be located. Several helpful maps and a complete surname index make the book more valuable to use.

TENNESSEE COUSINS

A HISTORY OF TENNESSEE PEOPLE

By

WORTH S. RAY

Although but a small quantity remains of this book, for the time being
we will continue to sell it at the published price of

\$20.00

A truly tremendous amount of material is contained in the 811 pages of this volume, which is not just confined to Tennessee, but has considerable space devoted to Virginia, the Carolinas, Maryland, Georgia, and other Southern states. Over six thousand surnames are contained in the index, with some names having as many as fifty references. It is truly a genealogical encyclopedia of not only Tennessee, which naturally predominates the book, but of the South as well.

The book is well arranged and the material presented in an extremely interesting manner. Preceding the body of the work is an important "Geneography of Tennessee Counties," in which the counties are listed alphabetically, their origins traced, and their losses by which other counties were formed are detailed. The various sections of the book are arranged according to counties, and much of the same type of information is included in each section, such as sketches of first settlers, abstracts of wills and deeds, tombstone inscriptions, genealogical notes, early marriage records, etc.

The important material contained in the book includes the First Courts Records of Washington District, Petitioners from the State of Franklin to North Carolina, and the Marriage Records of Washington, Greene, Jefferson and Knox Counties. The names in these lists are not included in the index, but the records are alphabetically arranged so that searching is easy.

We feel that the great value of this book can best be illustrated by quoting from the review by Milton Rubincam in the National Genealogical Society Quarterly: "This work, represents a prodigious amount of time, industry, energy, and patience. Its scope is not confined to Tennessee, but family origins are traced to Virginia, Kentucky, and elsewhere. The Index is excellent. Tennessee Cousins will take its place as an important reference work for genealogical studies of that State."

"College Lot" but has been a sand pit for the past 30 years now. The Yankeys burned the college there. So there is no doubt that this book is the real Mecoy.

I am enclosing on seperate sheets the names of some of the soldiers just as they registered in the book. Some parts are not visible but most are still legable. Incidentially Lincoln's name is still clear. Most of the ~~signatures~~ signatures are written in black ink with a fine point like they used back then called quills as I remember. This is only a part of the many names too numerous to mention, but just to give you an idea what the book contains.

I would appreciate if you will let me know if you are interested in the book.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Roy Pinkley Sr.

Mrs. Roy Pinkley Sr.

P.O. Box 274

Grand Junction, Tenn.

38039

Telephone Area code 901--- 764-2260

Abraham Lincoln Springfield, Ill. (since the slaughter of ~~Richmond~~)

Jefferson Davis (President) Traveling in disguise

Kit Carson Rocky Mt. Scout

Capt. Jas. I. Hefferman U.S.A. 55th Regt. Ill. Vols.

" T. Slattery " " " " "

Lt. C. Jhleich " " " " "

" B. Rine (Surgeon) 72nd. Ohio Valley Inf.

Emperor of France Pavis Pe Sa Wine

G. Lueretmes Lane 2nd. Regt. Mc. Vol. St. Louis Mo.. Sept 4, 1861

R. Hilliker Band of 8th. Wis. Vols. Dec. 29, 1862

A. Patterson (Drummer) " " " " "

T. W. Lacy " " " " " "

H. Oliver " " " " " "

A. Bert (Fifer) " " " " " "

Capt. Dan Bradley A.H.A.G. March's Staff

Lt. Ed. T. Bon A.A.2.M.

" J. W. Mill A.D.E.C.

Lt. Col. John I. Jones 45 Reg. Ill. Vols.

Capt. J. B. Miles 47th. Reg. Ill. Vol. Nov. 28, 1862

(dim can't make out)
Camp at LaGrange Jan. 24, 1859 Guards ----- & 5 men by order
of Capt. R. M. Strong Com. 40

Seven men named, from 5th company Washington Artillery

Joseph Hutchinson Tulane Park Aluwick Castle Northumberland, England
Dec. 27, 1869

E. I. McGarrish (surgeon) 42nd. Dubuque, Iowa

Capt. John Murphy Co. G- 90th. Regt. Ill.. Vols

Capt. M. W. Murphy Co. B- 91st. Rggt. " "

Capt. I. P. Casey Co. H- 9th. Regt. " "

Lt. Joseph Jphn of Capt. I- Regt. Ill. Vols.

(Traveling together)

" D.G. John Co. G- 9th. Regt. " "

Capt. Flynn 26 Ill. Vol. Inf. (Pair of room & dinner)

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher (Noted American Presbyterian Misister & Author. 1862)

Thos. Bowles (A prisoner in the hands of Confederates)

LaGrange, Tenn Jan. 22, 1864 Capt. Robt. Williams So. E-12 Iowa Inf. Vols. to the United States for the following articles.. ONE (1) barrell of flour Twenty (20) pounds of sugar.. I certify that the above articles is for my use & that I now paid for the same.. Signed-- Robert Williams Capt. E-12th Iowa Vols.

These are a few of the many names signed in this Hotel Register, Too numerous to copy all of them.

Some names are not vivable, with age, others very plain. Most are written in the black ink that appears to have been written with the old quill fine point pens of those days.

Many signatures signify, breakfast, dinner or supper or over night.

The names in groupes seem to be traveling together.

*Pinkley
Spurious
relics*

December 6, 1971

Mrs. Roy Pinkley, Sr.
P. O. Box 274
Grand Junction, Tennessee 38039

Dear Mrs. Pinkley:

I have your letter of December 3, 1971, regarding the guest register from the old hotel in LaGrange, Tennessee.

You state that among these signatures are the names of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis.

Over the years I have had some correspondence concerning this hotel guest book, however, I have had difficulty in my effort to place Lincoln in the state of Tennessee, at any time of his life. Of course, if we knew the exact date of his alleged signature we could pin-point Lincoln's activities.

I do not think we will want to consider the purchase of your guest register, because, I fear, we could never convince anyone that Lincoln was actually in LaGrange, Tennessee.

I enclose LINCOLN LORE number 1578 entitled "Places, Villages, Towns and Cities where Lincoln Lived and Visited". You will note that there is no mention of Tennessee.

A calendar of Lincoln's life has been compiled by many scholars entitled LINCOLN DAY BY DAY A CHRONOLOGY 1809-1865. The work appears in three volumes. The index does not list the place name, LaGrange, Tennessee.

Many Thanks for bringing this relic to my attention.

Mours truly

R. Gerald McMurtry

RGM/nlc

Additional
Answers
listed

to these questions

are given in the following pages.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. What does the following sentence mean? Individuals contributing to the growth of a country are called its leaders.

2. What does the following sentence mean? Individuals contributing to the growth of a country are called its leaders.

3. What does the following sentence mean? Individuals contributing to the growth of a country are called its leaders.

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8. What does the following sentence mean? Individuals contributing to the growth of a country are called its leaders.

9. What does the following sentence mean? Individuals contributing to the growth of a country are called its leaders.

ANSWERS

Answers to questions 1-9

1-9

TENNESSEE

DRAWER 12A

OTHER STATES

